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# "GARDEN and FARM" Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.



Vol. XXIII. No. 6.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1903.

Monthly, 50c. a Year.

## Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

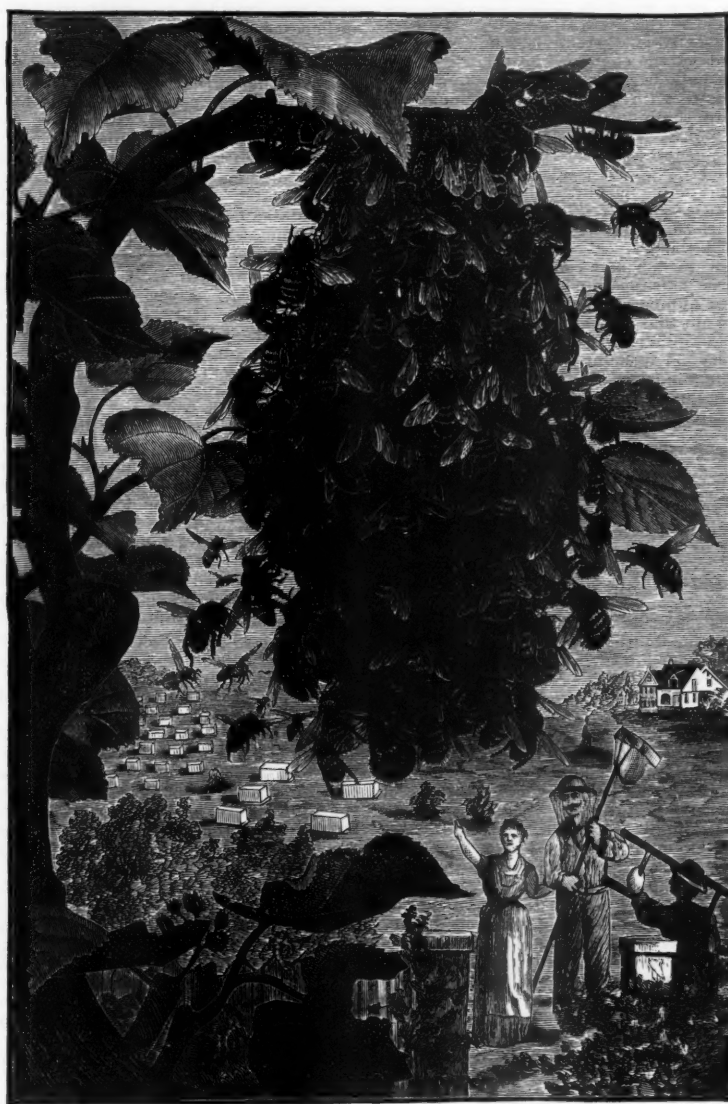
The latest fad to make thin people plump is the banana diet. A lady who was recently so ill of nervous dyspepsia as to be in bed and so thin that she gave up all hope of ever getting fat, tried a new doctor who induced her to undergo an experiment in diet. He placed her upon a strict regimen of bananas and nothing else. The result was marvelous. She grew to really like them when prepared with sugar and cream, or cold, in the form of delicate jelly. She also had banana fritters and biscuits made of banana flour. Daily she grew more plump and rosy and now she is well, and expects to remain so. Bananas contain starch in its most easily assimilated form. Homeopathic doctors have for some years called this tropical food unwholesome, but it is only indigestible when unripe. When bananas arrive here in a green state cooking is necessary to develop their valuable nutritive qualities. The cheapness of the banana cure is one of its great points, for almost all treatment for weak nerves and poor nutrition is very expensive.

The happy woman on whom the experiment was tried is telling all her thin friends about it and assuring them that it is really wonderful.

Appendicitis—In mild cases the only symptoms is a slight dull or colicky pain in or near the right groin, says "Youth's Companion." When the inflammation is more severe, or extends to the neighboring parts, the symptoms become more pronounced. There is a sharp pain in the abdomen, signs of dyspepsia—loss of appetite, nausea or vomiting, and bowel disturbances are present, and there is often slight fever. In the most serious cases a sudden, violent pain occurs, there is marked fever, and the patient is depressed and presents all the signs of being very ill. Hiccough is often a distressing symptom. The treatment of appendicitis is one of the points upon which doctors disagree. Some believe that in nearly every case a cure will follow rest in bed, a milk diet, cold applications to the abdomen and sedative remedies. Others assert that an operation is necessary in every instance, and that this should be performed the instant the diagnosis of appendicitis is made, before serious symptoms appear.

A celebrated French physician divides fruits into five classes, assigning to each a special hygienic value—the sweet, the acid, the stringent, the oily and the mealy. To the acid fruits he accords great merit, including such as strawberries, peaches, apples, lemons, oranges, raspberries, gooseberries, etc., but prohibits persons liable to neuralgia of the stomach from eating cherries. Plums he recommends highly, but it is to the grape that he gives first place, believing thoroughly in the 'grape cure,' in which grapes comprise the entire diet. The patient commences with the consumption of from one to two pounds daily, with a gradual increase to eight or ten pounds. After a few days of this diet, a marked improvement of the general health is noticeable.

It is a great gift of the gods to be born with a hatred and contempt of all injustice and meanness.—George Eliot.



SWARMING OF THE BEES.

Most farmer boys have had experience with bees. How often during the early summer has he been called from the field where he is at work by the ringing of bells and the alarm given, that the bees are swarming. Sometimes when hoeing corn or making hay he will see a swarm of bees moving over his head, and he will give chase to learn where they light so that he may secure them. The editor of Green's Fruit Grower has had considerable experience with hiving bees. Bees are an interesting study. The above illustration is from A. I. Root's Cyclopaedia of Bee Culture, published at Medina, O., which is a valuable book to all who are interested in this important study.

Health and Disease.—A woman physician, in addressing her audience the other day, gave some helpful suggestions as to the way of looking at our bodily conditions. She said: "Health is contagious, much more potently so, too, than is disease. I've about come to the conclusion that we physicians study disease too much and health too little to be of best use to humanity. Why, during our student years, we have an average of only one hour a week devoted to hygiene, and two, perhaps, to physiology. All the rest of the time we're studying—disease. Now I believe that's just the opposite of what we ought to do. If we'd study health, talk health, act health, I believe disease would take care of itself. And it's much the same thing with temperance.

Sugar, lemon juice and the white of an egg is a common remedy for hoarseness. Lemon juice and glycerine in small sips will relieve an irritated throat.

Cranberries are used internally and externally in cases of erysipelas.

Oranges and pineapples make fine drinks. Use saccharine in place of sugar for sweetening them.

The raspberry and blackberry have long been recognized for their medicinal qualities. In France huckleberry juice is used for drink in fevers. Indeed, there seems to be some medicinal quality ascribed to every herb, tree and fruit that the earth produces, and if people ate a little fruit for breakfast and nothing else the doctors' signs would diminish.

## Water Drinking and Health.

The human body contains a complete sewerage system in which poisonous and disease producing refuse is constantly gathering and jeopardizing the health. The same rule which applies to municipal sanitation will also apply to personal sanitation, and the danger of disease may be forestalled by flushing out this sewerage system with an excess of water. Just as truly as the gathering of filth from the city in the "sewerage veins" endangers the lives of the inhabitants, so the poisons generated by the bodily metabolism, collected in the excretory organs, will jeopardize the lives of the millions of inhabitants of the body; the living cells. Every action of muscle or of nerve is accompanied by the destruction of cells which, if not eliminated, will accumulate like clinkers.

Aside from the mere "choking of the flues," we must bear in mind that the body is constantly generating poisons, which if eliminated freely, will do no harm; but which, if retained, will be productive of disease. Such a poison is uric acid, which is charged justly with causing rheumatism, gout, constant headache, dizziness and a train of other symptoms, and it must be seen that if the accumulation of refuse is the cause of such conditions, the logical means of cure is its elimination. Other "products of metabolism" create their own types of disease and all may be prevented by the free use of water.

A beginning of kidney trouble lies in the fact that people, especially women, do not drink enough water. They pour down tumblers of ice-water as an accompaniment to a meal, but that is worse than no water, the chill preventing digestion, and indigestion being an indirect promoter of kidney disease. A tumbler of water sipped in the morning immediately on rising, another at night, are recommended by physicians. Try to drink as little water as possible with meals, but take a glassful half an hour to an hour before eating. This rule persisted in day after day, month after month, the complexion will improve, and the general health likewise. Water drunk with meals should be sipped, as well as taken sparingly.—Good House-keeping.

Diet in Rheumatism.—G. O. Jarvis thus sums up the result of his researches: Allow a liberal meat diet, cooked by being either broiled or roasted, and served rare. Eat carbohydrates in moderation, cooked so as to preserve the salts (that is to say, by frying in an excess of boiling oil), fats in rather small amounts. Water should be drunk plentifully, and it should be especially directed that some water be taken between meals. Alcoholic drinks, tea, and coffee are to be used in great moderation; it is better not to take alcoholic drinks at all.—International Medical Magazine.

Moles and Brown Spots on the Face.—We know of nothing to take off brown spots from your face, and do not advise using any chemicals. There are physicians in every large city who remove moles and brown spots from the face with the use of an electric needle, heated to white heat, which burns the brown spots and thus destroys them. I have had a dozen or more moles taken from my face in this manner. It is painful but it is effective and safe.



## Liked Apples.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A. M. Johnson.

One day my bruder Hans and me,  
We like some apple, don't you see,  
So Hans he creep once on de ground  
Und sneak dat fence de corner 'round,  
Und when dat farmer man don't see  
He climb up in de apple tree.  
But when he raf his pocket full  
Dat farmer man says sick him, Bull.  
Und den you bet dat gets me fun  
When Hansy and de bull dog run;  
Dat was no fun for bruder Hans,  
He lose dem apples and his pants.

## Charcoal as a Fertilizer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by G. B. G., N. H.

Powdered charcoal as a fertilizer can be highly recommended. Bulwer tells the story of a certain English nobleman, calling on a small 'squire, and being astonished at the brilliancy of his flowers, and his large clusters of grapes.

"My friend," said the lord, "you must have a jewel of a gardener; let me see him."

The gardener was called, when the lord said: "Accept my compliments on your flower-beds and grapes and tell me, if you can, why your flowers are so much brighter than mine, and your grapes so much finer. You must have studied horticulture profoundly."

"Please your lordship," said the gardener, "I ben't no scholar, but as to the flowers and the vines the secret of their luxuriance is charcoal. I once overheard two gentlemen talking of the renovation of a sickly vineyard in Germany, simply by charcoal dressings, and tried it, and that's how the grapes and flower-beds came to please you, my lord."

We tell the story from memory, but this is the substance of it, and we have seen the truth of the principle verified in many an instance. There is nothing that will give greater luxuriance to vines and more permanency to the border of a graper than bones from the slaughter-house well bedded with fine charcoal from the bottom of a pit or the coal-house of a blast-furnace.

Roses potted in a compost of rotted turf or leafmould, with some fine charcoal, have a depth of color in their leaves and flowers which proves that they are feeding on congenial food.

One of the principal items in good gardening and good farming is, as much as possible, to increase the fertility of the soil, and this can only be secured by turning everything of value as a fertilizer to the best advantage.

Peach Borers.—As far as known we have but one brood a year, but worms in all conditions can be found at almost any season, and moths fly and lay eggs all summer. The presence of the gum can not be depended upon as an indication of the young worm, so that it is difficult to get all when digging them out. Carbon bisulfid has proven a most efficient method of killing the worms. The use of carbon bisulfid is not without danger to the tree, but with proper caution is safe. The condition of the soil is the most important item to consider in the use of carbon bisulfid. The soil next to the tree must be loose enough to allow the gas to reach every part of the crown, in order to kill all the worms. Uniform treatment as to dose should be attended to. The time for the most important treatment is in the early winter. Probably, in addition, a midsummer treatment would be nearly as useful, says California Experiment Station.

Sunstroke will not be infrequent these torrid days and it is well to know what to do upon the instant. Delay is dangerous because of heart failure which is liable to occur. The patient if unconscious should be carried to a place in the shade, part of the clothing removed and a douche of cold water allowed to fall in a stream on the head and body, from a pump if possible, or a hose. The object is to reduce the temperature of the overheated centers and to rouse them into action. Ice may be applied in a sack to the head and the back of the neck. A rubber sack is best. The patient should be kept quiet in a cool, dark room and if the pulse is feeble stimulants should be given. When one has once suffered a severe attack of sunstroke there is extreme danger of another attack with slight exposure.

Coal Tar and Peach Trees.—The use of coal tar as a preventive of borers in peach trees was discussed at a meeting of the New York Fruit Growers' Association at Poughkeepsie. Mr. S. W. Wadhams said that he had used coal tar to paint a thin film over the trunks of his peach trees in May and had secured splendid results. He said he put it on in the thinnest film and had never killed a tree. He said he would not advise its use in fall or midwinter, but that it should always be used at a time early in the spring, when the trees were in an active condition.



## Rural Free Mail Delivery.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—The remarkable growth of the rural free mail delivery system, and the willingness of congress to appropriate money for extensions faster than the extensions can be made have been surprising even to the most enthusiastic friends of the system. "Why, the thing is spreading like wildfire," remarked a gentleman who had been reading up on the subject, "At this rate, rural free mail delivery will be universal in a few years." At first glance, this view appears to be correct, but in fact such a view is merely superficial. It takes no great amount of investigation to convince one that the system must meet and overcome some very great obstacles before it can even become general, to say nothing of being universal. So far the system has sailed on smooth and open seas with favorable winds. But now it is rapidly approaching a region of rocks and snags and storms.

Dropping the maritime figure and coming back to terra firma, the great obstacle to the general spread of the rural free delivery system is the miserable roads of the country. So far the system has only been extended to communities blessed with good roads. Among the many communities demanding the introduction of the system, the post-office department has been able to select those which have good roads, either as a result of favorable natural condition or superior wealth. The less favored communities which have been passed by have consoled themselves with the thought that their turn would come soon. But when these disappointed communities—and their number is increasing very rapidly—find out that they are permanently barred from enjoying the benefits of free delivery on account of the condition of their roads, a cry of indignant opposition will be raised; and it will grow into an angry roar above which it is doubtful if the friends of free delivery can be heard. When this storm breaks, the beneficiaries of the system will be found to be a small minority and the disappointed a large majority of the rural population. Suppose the minority stands on its dignity and says: "What are you going to do about it?" What's to prevent the disappointed majority from wiping out the whole system and thus restoring "equality before the law?" Or suppose the minority says: "Why don't you improve your roads, and thus secure the blessings of free mail delivery?" The majority can answer: "In improving our roads, we have to overcome greater obstacles, and our means are less. Why not help us improve our roads through general taxation?" Such a demand as this is almost certain to result from the agitation for rural free delivery of the mails. And what is there unreasonable or unjust about such a demand? The general improvement of the roads of the country is a work too stupendous to be left entirely to the small municipalities. Besides, is it not more deserving of national aid than the building of the railroads and canals and the improvement of rivers and harbors?

A proper distribution of the expenses of general road improvement among the nation, the states, and the local communities appears to be the only practical solution of the road problem, and the road problem must be solved if rural free mail delivery is to be made general.

C. L. Watrous says: We shall never reach the goal of our desires, when we shall know exactly what to plant and how to cultivate and how best to gather, pack, market and sell, so that our work may be without some disappointments, but of this we may be well assured: The day is not coming, either now or hereafter, when intelligent horticulture will not have its reward; when men will demand less fruits but more; when size and color and exquisite quality, brought about by highest intelligence in culture and management, will not always bring a corresponding increase in price; when intelligent study of the courses of nature, of the effect of frost and sun and cloud upon the life and health of plant and the beauty and sweetness of fruit, will not richly repay the student.

"You ought to know better," said the oculist, "than to rub your eyes after handling paper money. Unless it's perfectly new it's full of germs."

"But this was a thousand dollar bill a fellow handed me to look at. I rubbed my eyes to see if I was awake," responded the patient.—Chicago "Tribune."

## Fruit Prospects in Western N.Y.

On May 2d a severe frost fell upon the orchards of Western New York and it was feared at the time that serious injury had been done. It has since been learned that the frost occurred too early to do the greatest damage; strawberries had not blossomed, nor had the apple trees blossomed. Many other fruits were not in full blossom. As usual it has been learned that the effects of frost in some localities have been far more serious than in other localities, and that often on the same farm some fruits were injured, while on another part of the same farm the frost was found to have done no injury. At our Rochester home cherries, apples, strawberries, pears and plums were not injured much if any. Peaches were injured to a large extent. At Green's Fruit farm twelve miles southwest of Rochester, the peach blossom were injured and some of the early plums. So far as we can learn from various localities in New York state the injury to fruit buds by this early frost was not so serious as at first anticipated. Calamities are, in fact, never so severe as they are suspected when they first occurred. But it is very likely that the peach crop will be shortened and possibly the early blossoming plums, such as Abundance, and in some cases cherries. This frost would have been far more serious, causing greater damage, had it occurred a week or two later. Our correspondents in other states have not reported very serious damage from spring frosts.

Mr. E. D. Smith fully endorsed the advice so often given in this journal about thinning fruit, especially in the case of over-loaded trees of peaches. For example, in an orchard of eighty Triumph trees, four years old, he had a very thrifty growth. The trees were over-loaded with fruit, but he left them hanging until after the "June-drop," which thinned them considerably. Still there were about one thousand peaches on each tree. Now, 80-three-layer (or two-inch) peaches would fill a twelve-quart basket, and five baskets of fruit was a full crop for a four-year-old peach tree. He therefore, for the sake of experiment, selected two trees as nearly alike as possible, leaving one unthinned and reducing the number of peaches on the other from 1,000 to 400. Off this tree he sold four baskets No. 1 peaches at 60 cents each, and one basket of No. 2 at 40 cents, making the total proceeds from the thinned tree \$2.80.

From the unthinned tree he took seven baskets of fruit, but it was useless stuff that did not sell for enough to pay cost of handling and baskets. Besides, the limbs were broken down and split by the over crop, and the tree itself so stunted that it was at least three years in recovering itself.

What did the thinning cost you? The expense was no more than it would be to pick them later when more mature. They must be picked anyway. I estimated that it would cost about one cent a basket, or five cents a tree to do the work; but, by judicious pruning a great deal of this work of thinning would be avoided.

When would you spray, if you could only spray once?

Just before the buds open, was the response, with Bordeaux.—Canadian Horticulturist.

Petroleum Briquettes—A new process of solidifying crude oil has been brought out by a Chicago company. A large plant for turning out the new briquettes—a thousand tons of them a day—is, according to report, to be built at Port Arthur, in Texas, as a forerunner of several others in some of the newer American oil districts, and the briquettes are to be supplied at tide-water at a cost of production of about \$1.20 a ton. Their heat value, when made from Beaumont, Texas, oil, is said to be about 18,000 B. T. U. per pound—slightly less than that of the oil originally. Trials made with some of the briquettes are said to have shown that they burn with a strong, hot flame, from the upper surface downward, leaving practically no residuum.—Cassier's.

Daughter—He says my eyes are like limpid pools, pa. Father—Who does? Daughter—That young man who was in the front room with me last evening, pa. Father—Well, you tell him if he stays so late again I'll raid the poolroom.—"Judge."

## The Last Straw.

A woman there was and she cleaned her house—  
As you and I must do—  
In chase of the meddlesome moth in the rug,  
The nine-lived, ravenous buffalo-bug.  
Oh, the dust she slew and the dirt she dug,  
And the bedding and bureaus she lugged and tugged!

Just a scrap of food that might serve a mouse,  
Could be found that day in the overturned house.  
There were carpets to whack and carpets to tack,  
And tack to the tune of a crick in the back;  
Oh, the pulling and stretching, the reaching and retching,  
And skinning of knuckles and knees with these!

But it wasn't the rack of the breaking back,  
Or the crack of the fingers, instead of the tack,  
Or the panes she cleaned, or the floor she scrubbed,  
Or the quilts and the blankets she rubbed in the tub;  
'Twas the look from the window while cleaning to see  
Her John bringing company home to tea.

—Annie Balcumb Wheeler.

How to keep the boy on the farm. We will venture to assert that if each boy is given a flock of fowls, if only bantams, and he alone have the management and the receipts—a very important adjunct, the flock of fowls will cause the boy's start. Let him become accustomed to the breed and he will soon learn the points of all breeds. And he will not fail to take an interest in farming from the stop there. He will aim to know the breeds of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs. He will look forward to the exhibitions of the county fairs and strive to win prizes. He will have a love for the farm bred in him from the start, and when he is a man he will yearn for the happy days spent on the farm, and will get back to it if he can, should he be induced away. When one becomes interested in poultry on the farm he becomes educated to an interest in everything else. As soon as your boy can manage them, give him a few bantams, and after he is older start him with some pure breed of standard size. It is the best plan for teaching the boy to remain on the farm.—Maine Farmer.

We're pleased to state that Mr. Wren and wife are back, and at the Eaves.

The Robbins occupy again  
Their summer home at Maple Leaves.

The Gardens restaurant reports  
A fresh supply of angleworms.

The Elms—that favorite of resorts—  
Has boughs to rent on easy terms.

We learn that Mrs. Early Bee  
Is still quite lame with frosted wings.

Ye Editor thanks Cherry Tree  
For sundry floral offerings.

Down Cistern-way a water-spout  
Has been a source of active floods.

We hear of rumored comings out  
Of some of Springville's choicest buds.

In case you run across Green Lawn,  
Don't wonder why he looks so queer.  
'Tis only that he's undergone  
His first short hair-cut of the year.

—Edwin L. Sabin in April St. Nicholas.

Can we afford to pay \$10 per ton for wood ashes? was one of the queries asked Dr. Jordan. He says it depends. If unleached ashes contain about five per cent. potash in best possible form, and worth about five cents per pound, and a little phosphoric acid besides—altogether about \$6 worth of plant foods, to pay \$10 for a ton of wood ashes means paying a big price for plant foods; but if the lime which composes the bulk of the ashes is needed for the land, and can not be obtained cheaply elsewhere, there may be cases where circumstances justify paying \$10 per ton for ashes.

Plant the trees as closely as they will stand to fruit well—say, 10 by 10 feet; then take out a part, later another part, till the trees stand 40 by 40. This means four times as many apples at the start; then twice as many. So with peaches. I believe in close planting, but many planters have not the sand to take out the superfluous trees when the time comes. I have some plum trees set with peaches 9 by 9 feet, which will bear well next season.

**SWAMP-ROOT.** Is not recommended for everything; but if you have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, it will be found just the remedy you need. At

druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery by mail free, also a book telling all about it and its great cures. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



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It is a simple but thoroughly practical invention. It does the work, is an absolute necessity, and should find a place in every household. Fires have small beginnings, and caught at their inception, can be easily extinguished by this device, thus saving many times its cost. The chemicals are placed in a 2½-in. cylinder 21 inches long, and the cylinder hung up ready for use. In case of fire, turn it up side down. This mixes the chemicals and it throws a stream heavily charged with carbon dioxide which, playing on the flames, instantly extinguishes them.

FIRE LOSS OF 1902 IN  
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AND MANY VALUABLE LIVES.

All of this loss might have been saved had an efficient extinguisher been used in time.

**WE WANT AGENTS  
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\$12.50 in Six Hours.  
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SEND \$1.50 TO-DAY FOR OUR  
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The Strowger Extinguisher cannot get out of order.

It throws a stream, heavily charged with carbon dioxide, twenty-five feet.

It is so light and compact, women and children can handle it with ease.

It is inexpensive and within the reach of all. The cost is but \$1.50 with chemicals for charging twice.

For dwelling houses and summer cottages it is ideal.

For Shops and Factories it supplies a long-felt want.

It is more effective on a pile of blazing shavings or oily waste than many pails of water.

In the office or packing room it will save many times its cost in half a minute, with contingent savings of thousands of dollars.

It is endorsed by FIRE UNDERWRITERS, PRACTICAL FIREMEN, BUSINESS MEN AND COMMON SENSE WOMEN. The Strowger Extinguisher is not based on a new principle, but the old principle is worked out differently—simply, inexpensively. Sample price, only \$1.50.

**THE STROWGER CO., 51 Brighton St., Rochester, N. Y.**

## VAN DEMAN PAPERS

NEXT YEAR'S FRUIT CROP—WORK FOR IT NOW.

It is said that the time to make hay is while the sun shines, and it is true for the most part. It is equally true that the time to make the next year's fruit crop is largely while the sun is shining this summer. In the case of almost any fruit we can think of the fruit buds must be formed the year before the crop is produced. On these buds depends the success or failure of the crop. Other things may assist or interfere in its development, but there can be no fruit of any kind, nor in the smallest amount, unless the fruit buds are first formed. The blooming and growth is merely the unfolding and future development of what had been determined and begun the previous year.

In watching the opening of a peach blossom we can see that all the organs necessary to the formation of a peach are there. They were folded neatly, each in its place, and covered by the brown scales that lap over each other in the most secure and delicate fashion. The same is true of the apple; although there are several embryo blossoms in each bud instead of one. The fruit buds of the strawberry are composed of several clusters of individual buds, which only need the warming influences of early spring to cause them to expand into trusses of flowers. We might think the clusters of grape blooms, coming as they do on the new wood of the current year's growth, would not have been enclosed in the buds from which they grew; but this is true. They were all there before the leaves dropped the fall before, although in a very minute form. And thus, we might go through almost the whole list of fruits.

In addition to the embryo fruits that must be laid up for the next year's crop there must be enough vital energy stored in the tree or plant to carry it well into or through the trying period of fruit production. As a matter of course, there must be plant food in the soil upon which its roots can lay hold, and water to dissolve it, or the whole effort for a crop will result in failure; but the fruit must have had its origin

the year before. No kind of treatment can make a fruit bud out of a mere growth bud that has come to maturity, so far as I have ever been able to observe or learn from others. But, growing buds may be so fed or stimulated that they will form the embryonic fruit within them, if they have the right conditions at the proper time. Each tree or plant must first attain its normal stage of development, which we usually term its bearing age, before it will set fruit buds, and this is exceedingly variable. It is often subject to outside influences, and this is where the skill of the fruit grower may be shown and made to be of practical value.

Grafting, budding, dwarfing, manuring, spraying and tilling the soil, each in its particular way, is a part of the art of fruit growing. We not only determine and control the variety by the various methods of budding and grafting, but we often hasten the time of fruit bearing as well. Dwarfing, which is putting the desired tree on a slow growing root, has a most potent influence in the matter of early bearing, as almost everyone knows. Manuring furnishes food from which the whole structure is materially fed and strengthened. Plant food is more than air and water. It is composed of various elements of fertility, such as potash, phosphoric acid and potash, and besides many more that are usually provided by nature in abundance. Spraying keeps down the destructive insects and fungus diseases that prey on root, stem, leaf and fruit. Good tillage conserves moisture in the soil, allows the air to permeate it, and brings together new particles, that may unite and make suitable chemical compounds. And, when we come to think of it, all these things must be done as matters of preparation for the fruit crop that is to come. Some require more time to produce effects than others, but they all have a part in the production of fruit buds.

Therefore, how can we afford to neglect the use of every reasonable means of providing an abundance of well formed fruit buds and with plenty of vital energy behind them in the constitution of the tree or plant. It is almost useless to procure and plant good stock and choice varieties and then neglect them, expecting nature to, somehow, do the rest. Even in the best of soil and climate something is almost sure to go wrong with what we plant. Nor must we wait

until the opportune time has passed to do the necessary work. Whatever else we may have neglected or ignorantly omitted to do at the right time, we can now spray to preserve the foliage from the insects and fungus enemies that may yet do damage this summer, and we can faithfully and thoroughly till the soil. The fruit buds are largely found in June and July, and we should do our share of their preparation for the next crop. It requires healthy leaves to enable the tree or plant to flourish and strengthen itself for the present and future efforts. There is plenty of information at hand about how and when to spray for each particular kind of tree or fruit. The main thing is to make use of that knowledge. Our greatest sins in horticulture are usually those of omission. Good tillage is a rarity. There is too much of that kind of cultivation of fruit soils that consists in two or three times stirring the soil in a year, and some not that often. The oftener the surface is stirred and the more like dust it is made the moister the soil below will be; because of the prevention of the escape of the water.

It may require some faith to push the work of preparing for the next fruit crop as has been indicated, but he who has no faith in his business should quit it. Faith and works go together. They are both necessary and they work in perfect harmony in the fruit business as well as in morals.

*H. E. Vandeman.*

In planting out or transplanting trees, unless a ball of earth is removed with the roots, there is no better method than to sift in sand around the roots. Unless the soil is very light and friable there will likely be air spaces around the roots which will cause them to wither and die. Of course if the soil can be hydraulized there will be no air spaces, but, on the other hand, roots sometimes rot in closely packed, heavy soil, which they never do in sand. Moist sand seems particularly adapted to the starting of the little rootlets.

I have a request to make to you, good friend, right now—that you will speak some pleasant words about Green's Fruit Grower to your neighbors. In this way you can benefit us greatly.

### Gems from Various Pulpits.

No man when he dies is good enough to go to heaven or bad enough for hell. There is one debt man never can discharge; it is the debt of love—brotherly kindness and charity to our fellow men.

So far as I know, Wall street is no more wicked than any other street, and dealing in stocks no worse than dealing in hides.

American soil is too sacred to be used as an advertising medium for the devil's nostrums. Beware of lawlessness, whether among the rich or the poor.

The church must get close to the spirit of the times in order to get hold of all kinds of men. The church must care for all and not take sides with a few or with the many against the few.

Trusts, combinations and movements of capital are all right as long as they are open to inspection and have some definite aim; not, however, when their sole purpose is to drive the small dealer out.

The church can not fall, because it has a big, loving heart, and we never knew an individual or an institution with a big heart that did not multiply friends. The church cannot fall because it is constantly growing.

The good citizen is one who does all he can to make it a better city. Most men see the evil conditions well enough, but they reject all responsibility for them and go on their way.

If God created both good and evil, then we are forced to grant that God is not an all-loving, all-good Father. But if He created all things good, in His own image, then there is no evil, no depravity of mankind.

The Japanese rip their garments apart for every washing, and they iron their clothes by spreading them on a flat board and leaning this up against the house to dry. The sun takes the wrinkles out of the clothes and some of them have quite a lustre. The Japanese woman does her washing out of doors. Her washtub is not more than six inches high.

A lady writer says that a kiss on the forehead denotes reverence. She might have added that a kiss on the ear denotes that the girl in the case dodged—"Chicago News."

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## Our POULTRY DEPARTMENT

### My Poultry Experience.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
B. A. Sherwood, R. I.

I made some changes last year in hatching chickens and raising them with hens, and these changes were improvements. Instead of having many places here and there to set them, I had but two. In a corner of the barn I wired off a space of 90 or 100 square feet. This had a plank floor and was used for the earlier hatches. The other was a room of 144 square feet in one of the coops, with a dirt floor. When the warmer weather came this, I think, was the better place.

In the nest item I made an improvement also over other years. Instead of using a box for one and a barrel for another, and a basket for the third, and a hole in the ground in a corner, with some straw in it, for the fourth, I set nearly all in large cheese boxes, placing the boxes along the sides of the room, and also in the center, under a board platform. In this way I was able to see at a glance whether all was going well.

These nest boxes were filled about half full of hay seed and leaves with fine hay on the top. During the later hatches instead of hayseed I used fine dirt in the bottom of the nests. Am not sure, however, that the dirt was preferable to the hayseed at anytime. Both worked well.

With the exception of one or two cases at the beginning of the hatching season, I made a point of having from two to six or more hens begin business at the same time. By having eggs at hand and waiting a few days for more broody hens I could do this. The object in doing this was to give the chicks from two hens, and sometimes three, to one mother, and, of course, to the more desirable mother, while the other could turn her attention to the egg business.

In setting the hens I tried to use my best judgment. Because a hen is broody is not sufficient proof that she will be successful in hatching chickens and raising them. If she has the size and is "level-headed," and really wants to sit, I warm the eggs a little, and just before dark take her to the new nest and give her charge. Warming the eggs helps the case, and about dark is the best time to set the hen. I have learned this from experience.

By using only two rooms and placing the boxes in the order named, and having corn and water and grit, and a carefully prepared dust bath, I was able last year to care for 25 or 30 sitting hens at one time with little effort and less perplexity.

As to fighting each other, breaking eggs and the like, I had little trouble. When a dozen were off the nests at the same time there was considerable noise; but as soon as the eggs were sufficiently cooled the hens would quietly settle down to work again.

During the hatching of two or more hens I would make the change of chickens. This I have found very important. If the change is made after the hatch is completed the new mother hen may become suspicious. Woe unto the chick that shows discontent. While the hatching is in process, the mind of the hen, so to speak, seems to be on that one thing, and changes of chicks can be made without danger. Not so a few hours later. The chicks should be with the hen long enough to learn her motherly call and caress before leaving the nest for the outer world.

Now, while twenty or more hens will get along very well, as I have said, in a single room during the time of incubation it is well to protect each when hatching. At this time especially they should not be disturbed. A board or two, or a bit of burlap is all that is needed.

Have found it helpful to note the exact time when each was due to hatch. And by watching results have saved many chicks. After an egg is tipped it is frequently the case that a chick will not get out without help. I refer not to a case of lack of vitality on the part of the chick, but to accident that may occur to the egg by a restless hen.

After the middle of April I made an average hatch of some ten chicks to each hen. During March and early April the average was lower.

Care of the brooding hens and chickens last spring and summer was less troublesome than in other years, and the mortality less. And this was due to the ex-

tra provision I made for their comfort and for mine. I bought a number of drygoods boxes, some three or four feet square, sawed them in two parts at an angle suitable for a slanting roof, and made two comfortable coops for chickens out of each box.

Anyone who can use a saw and hammer can do it. It is well to have the roof project well on all sides. The doors were made of close-meshed chicken wire fastened to a suitable frame and hung on small hinges. No cat or rat could get into these at night, but the fresh air could. Each had in front a sort of movable crate made of laths or wire. In this way the hens were confined. These were moved frequently as the needs of the chickens required.

For feed Johnny cake, fine cracked corn and wheat. The first week Johnny cake chiefly and bread crumbs. When young I feed chicks four or five times a day; but am careful to feed only when they are hungry. Fresh water I keep always where they can help themselves.

In former years I have lost many chickens by rats and cats; last year not any that were kept in the above mentioned coops. An ounce of preventive in caring for and raising chickens is worth a ton of cure. When those little wire doors were fastened at night my chickens were not only safe, but very comfortable. And to keep them free from lice was not difficult, since the doors were made roomy, and the coops kept clean easily.

The only way that I have been able to prevent old chicken-killing cats from taking my chickens in the daytime has been with a shotgun. Young cats may be prevented from forming the habit if precaution is taken. An old Plymouth Rock hen, when in charge of a brood of young chicks, if she has a fair chance, is capable of taking the courage out of a young cat, and causing it to lose its interest in chickens. I have seen a hen move rapidly and without noise across a henyard and land with much force and with a peculiar war whoop on the back of a cat, the cat leaving the yard and a high fence with unusual agility. Thus losing its interest in chickens altogether and turning its attention to mice.

Do the best we may there is bound to be some losses. Still, from those brooded by hens last year do not think my losses exceeded six or seven per cent.

I raised last year a little more than 200, 98 of these were pullets, and most of them have been laying all winter. At this writing (February 24th) am getting about five dozen a day.

### It Depends on the Person.

Only in recent years has poultry keeping taken its place among recognized industries, as the bulk of the world's enormous supply of poultry and eggs has hitherto come from numerous small producers, says the Farmers' Review. The number of people who make a living out of the business are comparatively few compared with the small producers, but they are increasing rapidly, and to one who is naturally adapted to the business it is the most pleasant and profitable employment upon which he can enter. It is true that many have failed when they tried to keep poultry in large numbers. So they have in other pursuits. If a merchant, through his lack of ability, or because he is in a bad location, is obliged to close his store and hand the keys over to the sheriff, it is not saying that there is no money in the mercantile business. So it is with poultry. It all depends on the man, and his ability to make money. The poultry business is not one for children or invalids, but men and women are both making a success of it and find it a profitable vocation. To make the business a success a person must be an expert in the management of fowls. While it is true that many have started before they became experts and made a success of it, they have been willing to begin in a small way and grow in the business as their knowledge of the business increased.

Spring Poultry Notes—This, of all months, is the best for hatching the pullets for winter layers, advises the Country Gentleman. Don't lose sight of this fact, but do your best to get out a lot of chicks this month. Select your most vigorous and prolific laying hens, that are of good size, to lay the eggs from which to hatch the chicks that are to be your layers for next winter. Two-year-old hens that laid well as pullets last winter will also, as hens, be the best producers. Select one or two of your very best hens; keep their eggs separate and toe-mark the chicks from their eggs. The cockerels from these eggs should be saved for your next season's matings. In this way you will improve your laying stock from year to year. It is always advantageous to grow your stock from the best parentage possible.

### Notes on the Poultry Yard.

A drafty, chilly room is a poor place for hatching, whether by hen or machine.

The greatest of all things in regard to insuring success with hens is care.

As spring advances the first condition for a flock of hens is freedom from vermin.

If the poultry farmer wishes to succeed in selling eggs to set let him guarantee that unless half his eggs hatch he will furnish another setting. This will give him business.

There is no better diet for the farmer than eggs.

The incubator should be warmed up four or five days before a setting of eggs are loaded in.

The first requisite of a poultry house in winter is warmth, in summer ventilation.

Many a profitable lesson is learned by keeping a poultry record on the farm. Here are some of the conclusions drawn by H. H. Rowell at the end of a year's experience: "Pure breeds are the best. Barred Plymouth Rocks are among the best fowls for all purposes. Crowding fowls reduces the profits. With good care and housing, medicines are unnecessary. Good poultry can be made to pay anywhere if intelligent care is given them. Methods must be varied to suit location, climate and season."

"How best to secure fertile eggs;" this question should interest every breeder of poultry whether thoroughbred poultry or just "chickens" are kept, says Mid-West Fancier. Whether fancy poultry to lay eggs for your own use to set or eggs to ship for hatching purposes. It is disappointing to have a whole nest full of eggs to throw away after having lost three weeks of time and the use of the hen for that length of time.

But it will try the patience of most of us to pay from \$2.00 to \$5.00 for a setting of eggs from some noted strain and have just one or two puny little chicks to hatch. Many of us have had just such experience and have thought some pretty hard things of the breeders of whom we receive such eggs.

To begin with, get healthy stock if you expect fertile eggs. And then the next rule to observe is to never inbreed. Introduce new blood every year or every other year, anyway. About the cheapest and best way to introduce new blood is by getting new male birds each season, whether thoroughbred poultry is kept or "scrubs." Do not try to force the hens to lay during the winter as the eggs are never so fertile or so large and smooth after the hen has laid during the winter.

### EGGS HATCHED AFTER A JOURNEY OF THREE THOUSAND MILES.

J. M. Stoffal, of California, writes Green's Fruit Grower that a setting of Brown Leghorn eggs sent him from Rochester, N. Y., this spring has yielded good results in the chickens hatched. He says that no one need be afraid to ship eggs any distance after such an experience as this.

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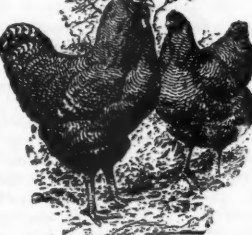
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This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All 'Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

### WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will, in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotte for its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, considering their beauty, egg laying propensities, and desirability in markets of the world.

### SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS.

The Popular Leghorn. — The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S. C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

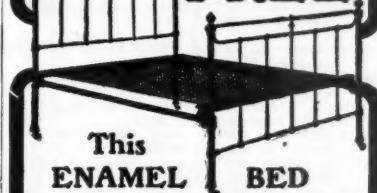
No Cockerels for sale except with Trios. Pullets, \$2.50 each; Trios, \$6.00. Eggs in season, \$1.50 for 13.

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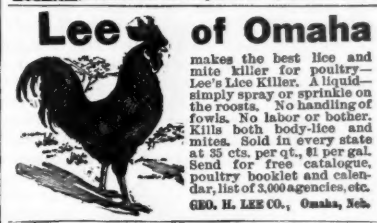
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### Hogs and Men.

Deacon Hardy used to urge that a pig is kind at heart. And would show it if it only might know how to play the part. And he said, "I've got a notion that by teaching 'em awhile they'll give up their greedy crowdin' and behave in better style." So he used to stand and lecture ere he let them have their feed. Pointing out how much more lovely peace and concord are than greed. He would try to shame the big ones, and he sought to rouse their pride; He implored them to cease gorgin', as they pushed the weak aside.

After long and patient effort Deacon Hardy dropped his scheme. And confessed that he had cherished but an idle, futile dream. "Couldn't teach the critters nothin'," the good deacon sadly said. "Strong ones rooted out the weak ones from the trough when they were fed. All the talkin', all the preachin' didn't seem to help a bit. They went crowdin' in and crushin' and they cheated and they fit! Fat ones wouldn't give up gorgin' and the gorgin' more agen. And I've come to this conclusion: Hogs are just as bad as men."

—F. L. Stanton.

### Smelt Time in Wampum.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jessie McGregor.

It was the last night that the world had as yet seen, the abruptness and finality in this thought could influence only the human, and that it did not do so was due, simply, to the fact that no one thought of it. Silently, and surely, was this perfect April night passing away into Infinity and The Past, and just as silently and surely was Time moving on into Infinity and The Future.

Meanwhile the Wampum Brook flowed gently on, and, here and there, rippled, with sweet, silvery tones, over the rocks in its bed; the soft south wind stirred gently among the savins on the hillside, murmurs that seemed only to emphasize the peaceful silence.

Long since had the demure little catkins bid each other a low "good-night," and the pussy willows on the bank nodded silently in their sleep; soft moonlight flooded the scene and peace and quiet reigned. Beyond, in the open, paced a stalwart, masculine form and the moonlight glanced from the metal of an old flint lock he carried.

Suddenly, he started—listened! But 'twas only the drowsy chirp of an early spring bird, that had long since ceased his cheery, sarcastic whistle of the daylight; seemingly knowing the purpose of the watcher by the brook-side, and the futility of his watch, cheerily, cheerily he had whistled all through the vesper hours: "What—folly—you—old—fool—you, what—folly—you—old—fool—you;" at least so it seemed to say to the hearer.

On, on he paced and for what? That history, repeating itself in the Wampum town reports, might read: "Timotheus Appleby Watching Brook, Fifteen Dollars." Ever, within the memory of the Oldest Inhabitant, had an Appleby watched the Wampum Brook during smelt season, for the consideration of fifteen dollars; thus Timotheus watched it now, rippling and peaceful it made its way to the ocean; the tide was high, and gleaming, silvery shoals moved noiselessly onward, and each little fishy eye was upward turned in confidence toward this protector. Timotheus Appleby was on guard and therefore, all was well, so, onward they sped through the open and

### Sure of Its Victim.

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last eight years with soothing balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition; to his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent. had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. Book sent free, giving particulars and prices of oils. Address Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Drawer 505, Indianapolis, Ind.

### A Good Buggy to Buy.

Perhaps you know the Split Hickory line of vehicles. If you have ever owned a Split Hickory Buggy, you know how good and strong and handsome they are. The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has been making a specialty of these buggies for many years.

As will be seen by referring to our advertising columns, a Split Hickory Buggy can now be bought direct from the makers at \$47.50, a regular \$75.00 buggy, and the purchaser may take 30 days after receiving the buggy to decide whether it is what he wants or not. If not suited, the buggy may be returned and the money paid for it will be returned without grumbling.

up among the savins and briar-wood.

So peaceful and indeed so safe from invasion seemed the spot Timotheus left his post, and following the brook through the Park came out upon the highway and continued in the direction of the Wampum Pharmacy that he might procure from the night clerk some Perique to cheer the lonely hours till morning.

Suddenly from out the coppice sprang Carmen and Carmucca, elements of discord and strife, here had they been off before and just as oft had come away unharmed and laden with spoil; but always there comes a time of reckoning and this time was approaching, sooner, indeed, than they thought. In some way Nemesis always overtake the wicked and unlawful.

For a time not a sound broke the stillness save the splash of the water as the nets were drawn out, again and again, heavy laden with their silvery burdens, when, suddenly, these tones, that penetrated the silence, rang out: "Muckey me gum boots is leakin'" and the disgusted rejoinder: "Whist wid yer mouth leakin', me sack's full and I'm off o'er the hill."

Over the hill they sped, fading rapidly from the scene, nor stopped in their flight ere they reached the fields beyond, where, with one accord they settled to count the spoils; this, then, was the time of reckoning that was so near—forty-three dozens—and thus does Nemesis often overtake the wicked in the form of benefits and success in their unlawful undertakings.

Many were the bright nickels that jingled in the pockets of Carmen and of Carmucca, and savory were the odors that pervaded the cuisine of various citizens of Wampum, of those, indeed, who had voted that fifteen dollars be paid to Timotheus Appleby for watching the Wampum Brook.

Timotheus, having returned to his post, continued his peaceful watch by the quiet brook-side, the soft south wind murmured among the savins and the little catkins slept on.

All of which, does it not go to prove that a moral is but a poor thing, indeed, with which to adorn a tale?

### Peat.

By George B. Griffith.

But little attention has been paid to this product, in this country, and comparatively little is known here of the value of peat and the various uses to which it is applicable. In Europe it has long been used as fuel, and in some countries is the only reliance of the people for heating their dwellings. For this purpose it is equal, if not superior, to wood or coal of any kind, save only that it requires, in most cases, to be more frequently replenished than coal; but it gives a more steady, intense, yet mellow and agreeable heat than any other fuel. It is evidently much more healthful as a fuel than wood, and there is a traditional opinion among the Irish people that those who use peat fires are less liable to consumption than others. Dr. King, an old Irish writer says, "turf charred I reckon the sweetest and wholesomest fire that can be; fitter for a chamber and consumptive people than either wood, stone-coal or charcoal." By the use of peat, too, we might return to open fires, so much more cheerful than our close stoves. It burns finely in open grates, gives an intense heat, and leaves a handsome white ash, but no clinker. As it is almost everywhere at hand, large deposits of it being freely distributed through the northern states, it has an advantage over coal in the cost of transportation, and if generally introduced would furnish a cheap substitute for it. Being of an elastic nature, and very retentive of water, it needs a thorough drying and compression, and for these purposes resort has been had to various methods. In Boston and other large cities, there are methods of manufacturing into merchantable shape, and an excellent article is turned out.

Anything that will give the people relief from the present high prices of coal, and tend to break up the monopoly of the coal mining interest, while at the same time it saves our forests from further destruction, is worthy of a hearty patronage and encouragement, and we hope to see the attention of capitalists turned to the manufacture of peat. Those people far removed from the coal regions, and paying so much for its transportation, should no longer neglect the rich deposits of fuel in the peat beds scattered throughout many states. Dr. Jackson, in his geological survey of New England, long since directed attention to the numerous valuable accumulations of this fossil fuel. In referring to one particular state, he says:

"The time may arrive when even in Maine, wood becoming scarce, her neglected peat bogs will be resorted to for fuel; though here as in many other sections, were the superiority of the article over wood or coal known and appre-

ciated, the bogs would be worked now rather than to await the period at which, for lack of other fuel, their valuable deposits shall be drawn upon."

He also says, that the localities of peat in Maine and other parts of New England are so numerous that it is hardly necessary to describe them. The writer knows of one gentleman in Maine who has used peat for fuel many years, and finds it so valuable that some seasons he has a thousand cords of it cut.

### The Joy of Working.

Think not, Sir Man-of-Leisure, as you peep lazily through your heavily-curtained window at the scurrying seven-o'clock crowd on the way to its daily toil, that you have the best of it because you can snuggle back beneath your luxurious covering and sleep until Jeems or Meadows brings your morning coffee and paper and asks if you prefer the Yellow Dragon or the Green Devil for your forenoon spin.

Do not lay the flattering unction to your soul that yours is the happier lot. Yonder youth with a swinging step, with fists dug deep into the pockets of his thread-bare coat and a cold luncheon wrapped in paper tucked beneath his arm, tastes a finer, sweeter joy than all your luxury can bring.

His is the pleasure of incentive—the glory of work.

For there is a zest to it all. The quick spring from bed at the alarm clock's summons, the hastily-swallowed breakfast, then out into the wine-like air of early morning. To work—vigorous work of brain or brawn, whether it be pegging away at a desk or directing the eternal grind of clanking machinery.

It is occupation—accomplishment!

Do not pity these work-a-day folk. Save your sympathy for the hapless and hopeless idle fellows—the unfortunates or unwilling; alike commiserable.

Joy goes with the working masses. There is joy in the noonday luncheon, whether in a gilded cafe or a cold snack hastily devoured "before the whistle blows."

The evening meal is a feast to the weary man, and his well-earned rest is the greatest joy of all.

Hard work is the best of all cures for insomnia.

Thank God you can work!

Though your office labor strains your nerves and racks your brain, though the "shop" takes the best of your strength and vitality—be glad to be living, an active part of the working world.

You must earn your amusements before you can enjoy them. Ennui has no part in the strenuous life.

Be glad, for conscience sake, that you are not one of those most miserable of all men, a fellow without a job—a human machine standing idle, rusting and losing its value from disuse.

Thank God you can work!

When sorrow and grief come, when you seek to forget, to crush out cruel thoughts, thank God that you can absorb yourself in your occupation, plunge deep into the details of your duty.

Thank God that you can work—that you can grasp your pay envelope and say, "This is mine, the rightful pay for the labor of my brain, the just earnings of my strong right arm."

Be thankful, Employer as well as Employee, for the joy of working.

You know the pleasure of it.

Do not deceive yourself by the promise (nine times in ten a pleasant little fiction) that by-and-by you will retire, ease up, end your life in idle luxury.

The business game is not alone for the pleasure of the spoils, but for the joy of playing it.

What the world may call greed and avarice you know to be the fascination of success—the intoxication of accomplishment; and it will keep you untiringly at it—on your mettle in the battle—till the end of life.

For life is work.

And work is life.—D. Herbert Moore in Lord & Thomas Judicious Advertising.

A pupil in a village school who had been requested to write an essay on the human body handed in the following:

"The human body consists of the head, thorax, abdomen and legs. The head contains the brains in case there are any. The thorax contains the heart and lungs, also the liver and lights. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y. The legs extend from the abdomen to the floor and have hinges at the top and middle to enable a fellow to sit when standing or to stand when sitting."

"Do you believe, Miss Pearl, that ignorance is bliss?"

"I'm not certain, but you seem happy."—Cassell's Journal.

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On this ad out and send it to us, enclose \$1.75 and we will send you this beautiful, stylish dress hat by express. After received, if you do not say it is more stylish, more dressey, more becoming, a handsomer hat than your milliner could possibly design and make at any price, and if you and your friends do not say it is worth from \$4.00 to \$5.00, you can return it to us at OUR EXPENSE AND WE WILL IMMEDIATELY RETURN YOUR MONEY.

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## PROFESSOR H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor of - GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER.

### HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Will you enlighten me as to the merits and defects of the following apples: Black Ben Davis, Delicious, Champion, Commerce, Bismarck, Banana and Ingram. Do you regard Grimes as a short-lived variety? Do you regard the Black Ben Davis as superior to Ben Davis?—E. F. Kelly, Illinois.

Reply: Black Ben Davis is like Ben Davis in about all points except that the fruit is almost solid, dark red, instead of striped and often of light color, as the old variety is and I consider it a more attractive apple and more profitable for this reason. Delicious is indeed of high quality, as its name indicates. It is a native of Iowa. The tree is hardly and productive, and the fruit rather large, conical in shape and attractively striped with red over a yellow ground. It may have defects, but if so, I do not know them. Champion, which is also called Collins, is another good winter apple. It originated in northwestern Arkansas and is planted there quite extensively. It is quite flat in shape, almost covered with brilliant red, and has a rich sub-acid flavor. Commerce, which is called Beach by some authorities, is a medium sized, red, winter apple of subacid flavor. Its real value I am not certain of. Bismarck is a new apple that has been so little tested that its good and bad points are not well known. However, it is certainly of rather poor quality, and, on the other hand, is a remarkably early bearer, of large size and attractive red color. It may have a place in our apple orchards, but all that it deserves now is to be planted in a small way for trial. Banana is an early winter variety of fair size, beautiful yellow with a red cheek and rich, subacid flavor. It has been tested long enough to warrant planting it for home use or nearby market. Ingram is a good winter apple of medium size, good quality and quite attractive, although not brilliant, red color. It is becoming a standard market apple for the West, and may do well in the East. Grimes is rather disposed to root disease and sometimes dies from this cause.

Dear Sir:—I would like to know if pine tar put on the body of a tree will injure it and will it keep out borers?—P. S. Loker, Mo.

Reply:—Pine tar is often injurious to fruit trees when smeared on their trunks, and its use is not advisable, although it does not always harm them. It will not keep out borers effectively, but is of some use in this way. Coal tar does not injure peach trees and is quite sure to prevent the insects from laying their eggs on the trees. Wrapping with paper is also a good preventive measure.

What can I do to prevent sun scalds on apple trees, a small place dies and each year the new wood dies and makes the place larger? The R. I. Greening are most affected. If extreme cold kills a tree why does the bark crack open on the south or sunny side and not on the north side? How much does water expand by freezing and how much does ice expand after it is frozen by the extreme cold?—A Subscriber.

Reply:—Sunscald of fruit trees, as it is called, is a matter that has long been a troublesome question to solve, both by the orchardist and the scientific investigator, and it is not clearly understood by many now, and perhaps, not by any. So far as is now believed by those who have studied the subject, it is the thawing out of one side of the trees in winter time, when the rest is frozen, which causes the bark to loosen from the wood. This nearly always occurs on the south side of the tree, because it is there that the sun shines. The covering or shading of the trunk with something that will keep off the direct sunshine has been found to prevent this injury. Some use a board, by tacking it to the south side of the tree. Others wrap straw or reeds about the trunks.

I am not able to give the proportions of expansion of water and ice at different temperatures. That is a question in physics that can be learned from the authorities on that subject.

Henry Grey, of Alabama, wants to know when and how to dig borers out of peach trees, so as to get them all. He also wants to know what has troubled his peach trees the past spring, their leaves having a "fleshy and yellowish" appearance.

Reply:—Peach trees should be gone over for borers at least every fall and spring, and once in the summer is also advisable. This is easier, quicker and less damaging to the trees than one dig-

ging in a year. If the first hunt is made about July the young borers will not have had time to do very much damage and are easily found. About the time the leaves fall the next hunt should be made, to catch any late ones and those that were overlooked formerly. Early in the spring the trees should be carefully examined to be sure that none are left to come out as perfect insects and lay eggs. If the trees are then brushed over with coal tar, from just below the level of the soil to six inches above it there will be very few eggs laid. Instinct teaches the insects to lay their eggs where there is no tar to injure them.

As to the trouble with the leaves this spring, I believe it was Leaf Curl. This is a fungus disease that comes soon after the first leaves are formed. It may be prevented to a large extent by the use of Bordeaux mixture sprayed on just as the buds are opening. After the leaves are affected nothing will cure them. The measures against the disease must be preventive. Sometimes it causes the fruit to drop from lack of the vitalizing service of healthy leaves.

I am asked to give an opinion of Missing Link and Willow apples, and if they are identical or really different varieties to give the points of difference. Also, what are their characteristics, where they succeed best, and especially, why the Willow is not more generally grown.

Reply: As I have never seen the apple called Missing Link in bearing it is impossible for me to give an opinion of the character of the tree, its bearing qualities, etc. The specimens of the fruit, as shown by those pushing the sale of the variety have been my only means of getting a personal knowledge of it. The Willow I have known for nearly forty years past and have grown it and seen it in many orchards and in many sections.

The Willow is called so from its slender, tough and rather pendant branches which are so light in color that the trees are easily identified. The trees bear well and are hardy. The fruit is of medium size, roundish oblate in shape and yellowish green, quite well covered with mixed and striped red, making it attractive in appearance. The flesh is yellowish, very firm until fully ripe and has a rather tough and woody texture. The flavor is mild subacid, and is only of medium to inferior quality. But the apples keep well, sometimes until mid-summer, and sell at a good price. Not long since I saw them in the markets of New Orleans and other cities of the lower Mississippi valley. This variety is grown to some extent in the Central and Western states, but the bad habit of rotting on the tree is an objection that many growers cannot overlook; and I think that this is one of the main reasons why it is not grown more generally. It will and does grow in New York and other Eastern states, but is not likely to ever become popular. It is too poor in quality and rots too much in the orchard.

The Missing Link, so far as I have seen it, is of about the same shape as Willow and much the same in flesh, flavor and outward appearance, except, that it is smaller and slightly more oblate. It has never impressed me very favorably, except as a late keeper. I would not advise planting it anywhere extensively, but a tree or two for trial might be advisable, especially southward.

*H. E. Van Deman.*

Perhaps the sweetest legend of them all is that while our Saviour hung upon that cruel cross from which none could save him, a little brown bird was noticed by those standing near to hover above the cross. At length the little fellow came nearer and with his tiny beak tried to pull the cruel wreaths of thorns from off His brow. Again and again he returned to the attack until his little breast was all smeared with blood. From that day until this the robin has always had a red breast in memory of that deed of mercy, says Twentieth Century Farmer.

The Sutton or Sutton Beauty, as it is called, is one of the best growing trees in the nursery and young orchards that we have. It is a hardy, vigorous grower, and the fruit is of fine appearance, resembling the Baldwin.—S. T. Maynard.

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Send for our free list of thoroughly tested varieties of Pot-grown Plants, which will be ready to ship July 25th.

## GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Lincoln's Brain.—Accordingly I remained and, while the embalmers were working over the body, silently, in one corner of the room, I prepared the brain for weighing. As I looked at the mass of soft gray and white substance that I was carefully washing, it was impossible to realize that it was that mere clay upon whose workings, but the day before, rested the hopes of the nation. I felt more profoundly impressed than ever with the mystery of that unknown something which may be named "vital spark" as well as anything else, whose absence or presence makes all the immeasurable difference between an inert mass of matter owing obedience to no laws but those governing the physical and chemical forces of the universe, and, on the other hand, a living brain by whose silent, subtle machinery a world may be ruled.

Mr. Lincoln's case thus affords a striking illustration of the fact so observable in history, viz., that those who achieve greatness by reason of intellectual and moral force are, more often than not, men of well-developed powerful physique, with a brain of proper proportion only. They are not monstrosities of big head on little body, where an over-restless brain consumes the energies of a puny frame. The unusual stature in Lincoln's case is also in keeping with observation.

"Death is the king of this world; 'tis his park Where he breeds life to feed him. Cries of pain Are music for his banquet."

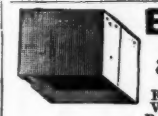
Confucius was a conservative, praising the crude and simple virtues of the age that preceded him, seeking its re-establishment on political lines.

## BASKETS! BASKETS!



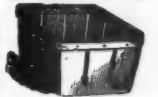
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## My Grandmother's Roses.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Jonathan R. Marsh.

Through all that life's changes have brought me  
If I all their joys could renew,  
I'd give all the sweets that have sought me  
For the roses my grandmother grew.

Then had I what boyhood holds dearest,  
Life, health and a heart that is clear,  
And of all my great blessings the nearest  
And best was my grandmother dear.

Our yard was a fairy dominion,  
To the boy who his dwelling had there,  
Not even could grandma's opinion  
Persuade him that earth was more fair.

Far sweeter those roses were scented  
Than Eden's most beautiful flowers  
For 'tis only when boys were contented  
To cherish the fast fleeting hours.

Here is one woman's experience with the incubator: "In filling the incubator I make it a point to have the eggs fresh as possible and from parent stock free from disease or blemish. In turning eggs, I shift from one corner to center and change the position of egg trays each time they are taken out to give every egg an equal chance at the head. About the fifteenth day I begin to test the eggs for moisture. Water at a temperature of 110 is put in a small vessel, and into this are put sample eggs from the incubator. If they are having sufficient moisture the eggs will float in such a way as to show a part of the shell about as large as a quarter. If they float higher than this they need moisture, and I put in moisture pans filled with lukewarm water."

"Man may make life what he pleases, and give it as much worth, both for himself and others, as he has energy for."—Humboldt.

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Nature's Chronometer—Illustrated—H. M. Albaugh  
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The Three Oregons—Illustrated—Alfred Holmes  
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A Little Country Cousin—Illustrated—Kathleen L. Greig  
The Mazamas—Illustrated—Will G. Steel  
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For the convenience of the ladies in the homes of our subscribers we have made arrangements with one of the largest and most responsible manufacturers of patterns to offer some of their reliable patterns at the nominal price of 10c each. We have tested these patterns and take pleasure in recommending them to our readers.

4408—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 3¾ yards 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 32 inches wide, 3¾ yards 44 inches wide.



4408 Tucked Blouse, 32 to 40 bust.



4384 Blouse Jacket, 32 to 40 bust.

4384—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2¾ yards 44 inches wide or 2½ yards 52 inches wide, with ¾ yards 18 inches wide for stole.

4412—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 2¾ yards 44 inches wide, or 2½ yards 52 inches wide.



4412 Strapped Coat, 32 to 40 bust.



4417 Woman's Waist, 32 to 40 bust.

4417—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5¾ yards 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide with ½ yard of tucking for yoke.

4413—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 13 yards 21 inches wide, 9½ yards 27 inches wide, 8½ yards 32 inches wide, or 7 yards 44 inches wide.



4413 Seven Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



4405 Five Gored Skirt, 22 to 32 waist.

4405—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 12¾ yards 21 inches wide, 11¼ yards 27 inches wide, 10¾ yards 32 inches wide, or 7¾ yards 44 inches wide.

4411—The quantity of material required for the medium size is 8 yards 27 inches wide, 4¾ yards 44 inches wide, or 3¾ yards 52 inches wide.



4411 Walking Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.



4409 Child's Coat, 1, 2, 4 and

4409—The quantity of material required for the medium size (4 years) is 4¾ yards 21 inches wide, 4¾ yards 27 inches wide, 3¾ yards 44 inches wide or 2¾ yards 52 inches wide.

To get BUST measure put the tape measure ALL of the way around the body, over the dress close under the arms.

Order patterns by numbers, and give size in inches. Send all orders to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Potato Rolls, Virginia Style.—Boil 6 medium-sized potatoes and wash fine, add one teaspoonful of sugar, one of salt, one large tablespoonful of butter and lard, mixed, and 1-2 cup of yeast dissolved in a little warm water. Let the mixture stand in a warm place for four or five hours; add two eggs, well beaten, and flour, until no more can be worked in. Cover and again stand in a warm place until light, which will require from two to six hours, according to the temperature. Make into turn-overs as directed in Parker House Rolls, and let rise a third time. Then bake in a quick oven.

## Dresses for Summer.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Elsie Grey.

We will seldom find a woman who has so little interest in dress that she does not stop to admire the materials for summer dresses so temptingly displayed in the windows of every large dry goods store. Those made of wash goods are more popular this summer than usual, and are worn by women of all ages. Many of the sheerest, thinnest fabrics are seen, beautifully trimmed with tucks, Swiss embroidery and lace insertion and edging. Delicate shades of every color are seen, with a tendency to narrow stripes. Shirt waists are as popular as ever, in spite of the predictions to the contrary. They usually have no seams except the one on the shoulders and under the arms. Some white waists have full fronts of all-over embroidery, others are composed of strips of insertion and tucks alternating. Madras cloth is a favorite for shirt waists, because it is easy to iron and does not fade. French ginghams are pretty, but their cost prevents them from being very popular. When buying waists it is better to get a few really nice ones, than to have a great many that are neither pretty nor becoming.

Last summer's dresses need very little change to make them ready for wear this season. Sleeves are plain above the elbow and full below, gathered into narrow cuffs. White pique skirts that are shrunken until they are too short, may be lengthened by cutting a strip from six to twelve inches in width from the lower edge, and putting in a band of embroidered insertion. If the dress or waist is faded, remove the lace or embroidery with which it is trimmed, put it in a strong suds, and boil it until all the color is removed. Rinse well, and while it is still wet, boil it in a solution of diamond dye until it becomes the desired shade, rinse and dry. You will be surprised to see how fresh and new it will look. Pink and blue are always popular; a weak solution of yellow produces cream color, and if purple is used, you will have a pretty shade of lilac. The trimming may be replaced or not as you wish, and any changes made that you consider necessary.

Ice-box contents are often contaminated and made poisonous by left-over fruit and vegetables held too long while bacteria multiply unsuspectingly. The prudent housekeeper will limit her daily marketing to the day's consumption. Her bills will be lower in consequence and the health of the family will be better.

Only a very small number of fruits can safely be eaten uncooked. The cookable are well known. At the best-equipped health resorts uncooked fruits, except the lemon, are often wholly forbidden. The cookable fruits are more digestible cooked, and, if properly cooked, are also more delicious.

One fact is incontestable, that fruit permitted to decay where human beings are liable to breathe the germs which are inevitable is one of the most potent known causes of fevers. Decaying fruit in the wholesale and retail markets, as well as decaying vegetables, should receive daily attention by the health department.

Ice Cream Filling.—Soak quarter of a package of any gelatine preparation in quarter of a cupful of cold water until tender. Whip a pint of sweet, double cream very stiff, lifting off the froth as it forms and placing it on a fine wire sieve. Place sieve in a basin and set in the refrigerator or very cold place to keep the cream stiff. When all the cream is whipped, sprinkle over it a cupful of powdered sugar. Fold in carefully. Flavor with a teaspoonful of vanilla or a tablespoonful of wine. Dissolve the gelatine in a quarter of a cupful of boiling water and strain into the cream, then stir until the gelatine is thoroughly mixed through the cream and the mixture stiff enough to drop, then spread between the layers of cake.

During the past few years the demand for light weight, early broilers has greatly increased. The marketmen call them squab broilers, and the hotel keepers term them individual birds. High class hotels and restaurants find them most acceptable for single orders, and at the same time more economical than the larger sizes. Those engaged in raising these squabs begin their first feeding with rolled crackers and bird seed. They are fed four and five times a day. After the first week, corn meal and middlings stirred up warm, cracked corn, steamed cabbage and clover becomes their main diet, charcoal, sand and grit are kept handy to their feeding troughs.—Twentieth Century.

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## Good Cheer Department.

Life, with its care and its sorrow—  
More of the sigh than the song;  
But ever that hope of To-morrow  
That keeps us a-toil'n' along!

Still from that prospect we borrow  
Strength that can trample the wrong;  
It's still the sweet hope of To-morrow  
That keeps us a-toil'n' along!  
—Atlanta Constitution.

### Be Cheerful at Home.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
George B. Griffith.

Strive to be good-tempered at all times, and in all places, but be sure to be cheerful at home. A late writer says, "I am one of those whose lot in life has been to go out into an unfriendly world at an early age; and of nearly twenty families in which I made my home in the course of about nine years, there were only three that could be designated as happy families. The real source of trouble was not so much the lack of love, as the lack of care to manifest it."

Few consider that a single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day; that one glance can cast a gloom over the household; while a smile, simple as it may seem, like a gleam of sunshine, will light up the darkest and weariest hours.

S. G. Goodrich, who wrote so many bright and optimistic sketches for the young, often used to say, "While other virtues defer the day of recompense, cheerfulness pays down." Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance and beauty, so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions, make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell. No matter how humble the abode, if it be thus garnished with grace and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn lovingly toward it from all tumults of the world. If it be ever so homely, it will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

In the cheerful atmosphere of a happy and virtuous home expressions of tenderness gush out without any sensation of awkwardness, and without any dread of ridicule. It is that kind of home which often in boyhood has formed beforehand our most famous scholars, our most celebrated heroes, our most devoted missionaries. In this home the master is more beloved than feared, and here superfluities are not required, and necessities are not wanting.

"She always made home happy," was the epitaph in a churchyard, inscribed by a husband after sixty years of wedded life.

### Good Cheer.

When we speak of "good cheer" it is not meant that one need be frivolous or ever ready with laughter and jokes. I have in mind a man who was heard a few mornings ago in a very jolly tone, making jokes and laughter with all around. Said one man who knew him too well, that is only a way he has when he is about to drive a sharp bargain. He keeps people all in good humor so they will not notice his quibbles in deal.

Oh, I said, then it is still true that "a man may smile and smile and still be a villain."

Often we heard the loud rollicking

laugh with no mirth in it. How many we know who are ever ready with profuse words of flattery or praise, but the words die away almost on their lips, and do not cheer. Because they come not from the heart, they do not reach the heart.

From another we may have only a glance from the eye, a hand clasp, or a few low spoken words, but coming from the heart they cheer and gladden, and as we go about our daily vocation, we carry the echo of those inspired words with us, they make us happier, they make us holler, they incite us to good deeds. This inspiration reaches even to the finger tips, it warms the heart. This is the "good cheer" which like a pebble cast into the pool, creates waves which broaden until they reach the shore. Such influence will broaden until it will reach the shore of time and eternity, the "good word fitly spoken."

### THE RETURN OF THE ROBINS.

It has been asked whether birds return to their same nesting places, or if others finding them good building places made use of the old nests. The fact that the same ones returned was clearly proved. When the house was built forty years ago, a maple was left standing near. This tree had grown large and was thought to make the house musty and rot the roof by its dense shade. Last winter it was cut down. The robins came in March this year. Several came where the tree had stood, lit on the house and other places nearby, with angry notes, cried out. Then they would fly round and round over the place where the tree had stood, then sit on the roof and peer off in great disapproval at the loss of their old home. This commotion was kept up several days, but they finally chose trees nearby.—Mrs. L. Jennings.

### Habits and Custom Powerful Factors in Our Lives.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: This thought came to me as I read in the April issue of the Fruit Grower the letter of J. M. Hubbard about sunbonnets for men. Mr. Hubbard should locate here if he wants to be happy. This is strictly a community of cranks and cranks only, all others barred.

Two of my neighbors settled the headgear question by never wearing hats except when they go to town. Then they don hats either because of custom or from fear of the policeman who might drag them before a commission in lunacy. There are several others here who have hatless spells but with them the habit is not incurable. Three of them are Green's Fruit Grower readers. Even my 4-year-old boy has caught the disease, usually declining to wear a hat. A few days since I asked him where his hat was. He calmly pulled it out of his pocket and put it on, but a half an hour later it was back in the pocket.

But we have crazier cranks than these. One of them is a gray-beard, who calls himself a professor, who actually wears women's clothes. He is his own dressmaker. This crank is generally viewed with disgust, though the hatless ones are tolerated. He has another crank of the same kind coming from California to locate here. California produces champion freaks, you see, as well as fruits.

But I am not sure Mr. Hubbard would be allowed free play with his sunbonnet game unless he locates here. Several years ago there lived in St. Paul, Minn., an individual generally known as "Holy Joe," who used to solemnly promenade the streets, winter and summer, bare-

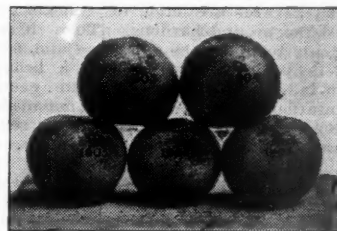
footed and usually bareheaded. The lack of regularity as to headgear was later explained by the discovery that the man "was a twin." There were two brothers, one of whom wore a hat, but only one appeared on the streets at a time. They always walked stiffly, erect, with hands folded before them in an attitude of prayer. This led to a rumor generally accepted that they were high-class Russians who had killed an elder brother, but owing to their rank, were merely banished by the state and placed under penance by the church, the going barefoot being part of the penance. They never appeared on the street without attracting great attention. Strangers always turned to watch them as they met the barefooted men, moving their lips as though praying. It was also rumored that they were wealthy misers, but this was not the case as the aristocrats of the city often employed them to do jobs around their lawns and gardens, but of this the public was ignorant. Their conduct excited all varieties of emotions from contempt to ridicule or pity. Some workmen who knew them quite well treated them with reverence. On one occasion I was present at a picnic held by Germans on an island in the Mississippi. Of course beer was there. While it was in progress one of the "Joe's" appeared. He was greeted respectfully and invited to drink, but declined the offer, though he gave his blessing to the gathering, most of whom appeared rather awestruck. But there were times when the familiar figures failed to appear on the streets. People asked if they were sick. Well, perhaps they were; at least they were undergoing treatment at the Rochester, Minn., insane asylum. Thus I would warn the sunbonnet man to steer a wide course around if he ever comes this way.—F. A. Crowell, Washington.

### Egg Eating Hens Cured.

May Huffman in "American Poultry Journal" tells how she cured her hens of egg eating. She says: "Never kill a bird for this habit. The cure I give is sure every time. A few years ago my birds took to eating eggs, so badly that four or five hens would stand around the nest containing a laying hen waiting until she would leave the nest. I tried every remedy suggested, but still they ate the eggs. Finally I sharpened my knife and went out to the coop. I first selected my egg eaters. This I did by placing an egg on the floor, and as fast as they made for the egg I caught and placed them in a coop to themselves. When the eggs remained unmolested on floor I knew that I had got all of the egg eaters. I then took them one by one and trimmed off the end of their upper beak until it showed signs of bleeding and put them back in their accustomed run. Next day I got fourteen eggs as against none for several weeks before. They would try to break the eggs as before, but their beaks being so sore could not, and so decided they did not like eggs. In a week or two their beaks had grown out, and they seemed to have forgotten their bad habits, never resorting back to it."

Evil—There is no such thing as evil, that which we call evil is but the different stages in the development of human capabilities.—Rev. Mary E. Andrews, Unitarian, Kansas City, Mo.

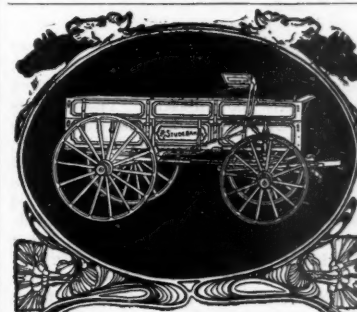
A mixture of lanolin and sweet oil is the best cure for chapped skin, either on adults or babies.



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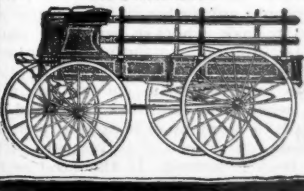
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1903.



Remember that early tillage is desired in every garden, orchard, berry-field and vineyard.

During the haste occurring always in early spring, the orchard, berry-fields and vineyards are liable to be neglected until the ground hardens. Then it is difficult to make the soil loose and fine unless you are favored with a heavy rain-fall. Great loss occurs in every plantation in which the soil is not made fine and loose early in the growing season.

When you first begin to use the hoes, shovels, cultivators, plows and other tools you sometimes find them rusty. It is a great draw-back to be compelled to use a rusty tool to which the earth clings. A rusty hoe is an abomination. The remedy is to have these tools properly greased when they are put away in the fall. It is cheaper to buy a new bright hoe than to attempt to use a rusty one.

Be careful in hoeing newly planted strawberry, raspberry and other similar plants. There is great danger that a novice may hoe so deep about these newly set out plants as to loosen the roots allowing the air to penetrate which dries up the roots and destroys the vitality of the plant.

Remember that a mulch of straw litter placed on top of the ground over a newly planted tree, vine or plant will hold the moisture about that tree or plant more successfully than if you watered it daily.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower keeps a cow at his city place and the question comes up every year, how long should a cow be milked? The milk is needed in the family and the cow shows a disposition to give milk all the year. The opinion prevails among ruralists that cows should be milked not more than six or eight months of the year but this theory has given way under scientific research so that now cows are being milked much longer than formerly. If a cow is well fed and is in good condition there seems to be no reason why it should not be milked, so long as the milk is good enough for use in the family. There will come a time when the milker will have evidence that the milk is no longer fit for use, but up to this time or near this time, the cow may be milked without injury and the milk will be healthful.

Mrs. M. A. Weekes, a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower, in Iowa, has planted cherry and plum trees alternately, first a plum, then a cherry, then a plum and then a cherry, etc. These young trees blossom freely but do not bear fruit. She asks if that is the best way to plant them. Reply:—No, it is not well to separate fruits in this way in planting for the reason that some varieties of fruits need to be fertilized by the blossoms of neighboring trees and this separation of the trees tends to prevent such fertilization of blossoms. We think, however, that these trees will fruit all right when they are older.

Albert Boughey, of Michigan, writes Green's Fruit Grower, as follows: I have long been a subscriber to your paper and desire to ask whether my light sandy soil is adapted to growing apples, peaches, cherries and grapes. Reply:—If this land is fertile enough to grow corn, wheat and potatoes, I should not hesitate to plant upon it apples, peaches, cherries and grapes or in fact any other fruit that I desired. If the land is impoverished it may be planted to these

fruits and the ground enriched after the trees are planted. I have seen better apples and more profitable orchards growing on sandy loam than on more clayey soils. Pear and plum trees seem to thrive better on land with some clay mixed in with it.

**Impulse of Growth.**—With the beginning of summer every bud and seed has a marvelous impulse for development and growth. So forcible is this impulse a bungling hand may cut a twig from one apple tree and attach it to a branch of another apple tree, protecting the wounded parts with wax, and the buds of the attached portion will commence to grow vigorously. As the season advances the strongest impulse of growth abates, and by the latter part of July or August, growth in most instances ceases, and the wood begins to harden in order to endure the extreme frosts of winter. The fact that the impulse of growth as in the early spring teaches us the importance of early cultivation in our orchards, gardens and vineyards. The ground there should be cultivated as early in the spring as it is possible to move it, that is as early as it is dry enough.

Buyers and shippers of corn, wheat, oats and other grain, claim that the impulse of growth in these seeds at the time when they usually begin growth when sown in the field, is so great that special attention must be given to large bins of grain stored in granaries or elevators during March and April. It has been noticed that at this season, the various kinds of grain are liable to heat on account of the growth impulse. It is marvelous how growth is stimulated by a little heat. Near the home of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower there is a pavilion in a park with beds of tulips surrounding the pavilion. The tulip bed at the south receives the most of the sunshine and is in blossom long before the bed at the north. The beds at the east and west are not quite so early as the one on the south, but earlier than the one at the north. If a field slopes slightly to the south and another slopes slightly to the north, the difference in the earliness of those two fields will be noticeable.

**Lakes Disappearing.**—The surface of the earth is continually being changed. The hills and mountains are being washed away and the valleys are being filled up. A very old mountain can be distinguished from the fact that its peaks are rounded and worn down with the ages. A new mountain may be known from the fact that its peaks are sharp and jagged and its sides steep. Most lakes receive at one side the waters of a river and discharge the water from another side. The water coming to the lake through the inlet contains much sediment which continually adds to the accumulations of earthy matter in the bed of the lake, and in time the lake is thus ultimately filled up completely and made into meadows and cultivated lands. In this way, lakes in various portions of the country, are disappearing. There are other reasons for the disappearance of lakes. In very hot countries, the water is evaporated rapidly, and since the supply is lessened owing to the cutting away of forests, many lakes are gradually diminishing. Not only are lakes being filled up with sediment, but the ocean itself is being thus filled. Thirteen million tons of earthy matter are carried in the gulf each year by the waters of the Mississippi river.

**Competition in Business.**—At Rochester, N. Y., I often have occasion to pass by the doors of a theater. There I saw, whether in rain or shine, a nice looking old man wearing broadcloth that had been worn a long time. This man had on each arm a basket of peanuts, popcorn and candy to sell to the boys who frequented this play-house. Before the play, and between the acts, they would come down and buy the old man's goods. I was interested in this man and often felt like putting some money in his hand although I did not want his peanuts or candy. He looked as though he might have been a clergyman. His person was neat and clean and his manner was dignified. It required much patience for him to stand upon the street hour after hour while those inside were enjoying themselves at the play. I imagined that he could not do more than earn enough to feed himself. And yet he was the only person offering these items for sale at this place. But after a few months I noticed a competitor, an Italian, who had a much larger outfit of good things to eat. And then soon after I noticed another Italian, and after a while there were five or six swarthy looking men in competition with this poor old gentleman, selling peanuts, candy, etc. I noticed one man who offered a song-book and a bag of peanuts for five cents. This man was doing a lively business. Final-

ly I missed the old man in broadcloth. He had been outdone by his competitors and was obliged to withdraw from the field. This is evidence of the competition going on everywhere these days. When the writer began fruit growing many of his neighbors, seeing that we had a ready sale for our fruits, began also to plant strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants and other small fruits. Thus after a few years we had a lively competition and it looked as though our locality would be over supplied with small fruits, whereas when we first located there there was scarcely any small fruit grown in that locality. But I kept at work at my fruits and after a time one after another of my competitors withdrew from the field and finally I was left monarch of all I surveyed. It is well not to be easily discouraged.

**Experience is the best teacher.** More recently it has been claimed that there is no school so effective as the school of difficulty. He whose path is continually strewn with roses cannot make a strong man. He whose path has been over level plains or prairies is not fitted for climbing the mountain tops. Difficulties, perplexities, misfortunes tend to bring out the strong characteristics of a man and to make him stronger. There are those who seem to think that the successful man is one who has been lifted up or pushed forward by some stronger friend, but this is a mistake. Empty bags cannot be made to stand upright no matter how hard you try, nor how strong the hands may be that attempt to do this work. The school of difficulties is not pleasant to contemplate. Everywhere we see people endeavoring to escape difficulties, but if one succumbs to misfortunes or gives up the battle when difficulties are presented, they simply show by these actions that they are not fitted for success. How many there are who have failed in business in early life who have later succeeded to a marvelous degree.

**Coreless Pears.**—Several years ago a coreless pear was recommended highly and many nurseries propagated it, but the result was disappointing. If those trees had been peerless as well as the pears coreless the world would have been as well off, since the variety was of poor quality and was no more coreless than many other pears. Sheldon pear comes as nearly being a coreless variety as any I know of. I often find specimens of Sheldon without any trace of seed and with a core filled with tender juicy flesh. Occasionally slim imperfect seeds are found in the Sheldon pear, but there is no core, all being eatable. Another pear that is nearly coreless is the Wilder Early, which can be eaten core and all without knowing that you are eating core, it is so small and insignificant. Fruits in the natural condition, or as found by man in their natural state, have large seeds and an abundance of seeds with a coarse core. This is noticeable in crab apples. In Europe the seed of the crab apple is used entirely for sowing in the nursery since the seeds of the crab apples are more perfectly developed than those of improved varieties. As the quality of pears, apples and other fruit is improved the less perfect the seed becomes, and the more inclination prevails toward seedless fruit. It is claimed that there are seedless raisins. The banana originally possessed seed, but now it is seedless and coreless. Varieties of peaches can be produced that possess very small pits or seeds. Crosby peach has a very small pit, and for this reason is a valuable variety, but in addition to the smallness of its pit it is of fine quality and an annual bearer, since it is very hardy in pit.

**"Everyman"** is the name of a morality play which was written and produced in the fifteenth century. But few of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower will ever have an opportunity of seeing this play as did the editor. It is a religious play and is intended to be more effective than a sermon, and is more effective. No orchestra is used in this play, no curtain is drawn up and down, there are no acts and no scenery except that which the spectator sees on entering the theater, which represents a grave and a churchyard. First, two men take seats upon the front of the platform. They are clad in the gowns and hoods of monks; their features cannot be seen. One of these represents the Deity. The Deity speaks only once, at the beginning of the play, when he calls for the appearance of Death. Death quickly steps forth from the darkness. A man sparsely built and clad in the skins of serpents representing Death. In one hand he holds a trumpet and in the other a drum stick. He beats the drum with this stick when about to speak, to attract attention. The Deity requests Death to call Everyman and to notify him that he is required to take a journey, which

journey refers to the grave. Everyman now thinks of his boon companions in pleasure and vice, and he calls upon his nearest and dearest companion to accompany him on this journey. The friend appears, and is willing to accompany Everyman anywhere, and to do anything that may encourage hilarity, even to the extent of murder, but when Everyman tells him that they will never return from this journey, but that the journey is to the grave, this friend disappears and will not consent to go. Everyman then in turn calls upon his relatives, but they decline to accompany him. He then appeals to the good things of earth that he had accumulated, his property, his jewels, for consolation, but they give no consolation. He then appeals to Good-deeds, but Good-deeds at that moment is sick and weak, and cannot assist him or accompany, but she will bring to him her sister Knowledge, Knowledge declares her willingness to accompany Everyman to the judgment seat, to the confessional and to do penance. After this Good-deeds recovers her strength and together Knowledge and Good-deeds abide by and encourage Everyman until the end of his journey is reached, and he rests in the grave.

**Don't Do It.**—You who are getting along in years don't try to invest your money where you can double it quickly, or increase it largely. Remember that making money fast means taking large risks, and that large interest means large risks. Old people, do not need much money, and cannot afford to take chances that younger people can take. The judgment and ability of old people is not apt to be so accurate as those in the full vigor of life. Learn to be conservative and cautious as you grow old. My attention is called to this thought by an account of an old man and his wife found sitting in a heavy storm in New York city, homeless and without friends. The wife said she had been without food for three days and could move no farther; they were compelled to rest where they were, drenched to the skin with the cold rain. Men and women passing by laughed at the misery of these old people. A policeman saw their condition, called an ambulance and ordered them removed to a hospital. It was suggested that they be sent to the poor house, but the wife would not consent to this if she must be separated from her husband, which she would have to do if they went to the poor house. These old people not many years ago had a good home and \$10,000 in money, but were induced by some scamp to invest their money in a get-rich-quick scheme in which they lost it all.

**Is Labor a Curse?**—The great majority of men and women have been overworked, particularly in the dark ages of the past. Owing to this overworked condition of the human family, we find the opinion prevailing that eternal rest would be desirable, thus in the Bible we are told that labor was imposed upon mankind as a curse, and that heaven is a place of eternal rest. This indicated that the Bible is a book prepared both by God and man. The human part of the Bible is seen in this thought of labor being a curse and that those in heaven have nothing to do. Labor is in truth the greatest of God's blessings. Remove labor from mankind, cause all persons to be idle, and you would have hell upon earth. Labor is a great blessing inasmuch as it keeps us out of mischief. Idle people are prone to be vicious. Labor is also a blessing since it makes us contented. The idle man or woman is ever complaining. The weather never suits them; it is too cloudy, too sunny, too hot or too cold. Idle people are never satisfied with themselves or friends or the world at large. Busy people are so glad when the hour of rest comes they have no time for complaining. There are few greater blessings than congenial work. If you have not congenial work you may be to blame yourself, since we should choose our own calling in life. Many make an unwise choice, choosing the profession of clergyman, lawyer or doctor when they should have been farmers, fruit growers or navigators. There are few mistakes more often made than that of elderly people giving up work. I have known so many aged men, who have been active through a period of forty, fifty or sixty years giving up their life work thus making themselves miserable. Time hangs heavily on their hands. They become irritable and fault-finding. Their blood stagnates. Their system becomes clogged and disordered, and they hasten to the tomb. Let me advise readers of Green's Fruit Grower to find some congenial work and keep at it as long as strength holds out. As old age approaches, we may lighten the burden of labor, but never give it up entirely.

"A good picture on the wall is a silent teacher, teaching all the time."





### A Woman.

You say that you are but a woman—you who are so very wonderful to me. You tell me there is little you can do. Little, indeed, that all the world can see. There are no battles on the open plain. That you can fight, as I, a man can fight; But who shall say your life is lived in vain if all my darkened days you have kept light?

Oh, little woman-heart, be glad, be glad That you are what God made you! Well, I know How you have served me when the day was sad.

And made me better—yes, and kept me so! Be very glad that you, in your white place, Your little home, with folded hands, can be A silent influence, the source to which I trace The little good there ever was in me.

To be a woman! Is there any more That you have need to be from day to day?

How wonderful to have your heart, your store Of purity and goodness, and to say, "One that I love is noble since I came; One that loves me is better for my sake."

A woman! Oh, there is no greater name That ever on the mortal tongue shall wake!

—Charles Hansom Towne in Woman's Home Companion.

### Helpful Suggestions.

Mrs. L. Jennings, Lakeside, N. Y.

It is a question with farmers' wives when there is an abundance of garden vegetables to know how best to save it for future use. Canning seems the proper way when done in a factory, by experts, but to housewives the result is too often a failure. After many trials I find drying to be the best home preservation.

To prepare green corn, pick while in the milk, free from husks and silk. With a sharp knife shave off tips of kernels, follow with thin cuttings, down to cob, being careful not to cut close enough to get any hulls. Put corn in pans, thoroughly scald in oven, do not brown. Spread on white cloth in the air, inside of a screened porch, if convenient. Stir often until dry, then store in paper sacks. To cook, boil five minutes in plenty of water, then simmer slowly half an hour.

#### TO PREVENT SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.

Have an extra covering in reach from the bed. When the nervous wakefulness comes on, though you may feel sufficiently warm, throw over the extra blanket. It will induce sleep at once in nearly every instance.

One good thing to learn in this connection as well as many others, is not to let the thoughts begin to roam idly about but to have them in perfect control. This habit, by the exertion of will power may be easily learned. Sleeplessness and many times severe pain may be overcome. Thus rest is secured while kind nature heals the system. This is more potent than medicine, besides the remedy is always at hand. It is no idle assertion and the result is well worth the effort.

### Care of Waste Pipes.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Aline.

The waste pipes should be kept as clean as possible from a sanitary point of view, if not for the sake of perfect cleanliness, and a few minutes daily devoted to their cleansing enables one to keep them clean without much trouble and unless they are properly cared for they may become an insidious foe to good health. Plenty of concentrated lye or strong copperas water, should be poured down sinks and drains during the housecleaning and although every drain in the house should be flushed thoroughly and often, more than the usual care should be taken in warm weather. One-quarter of a pound of copperas dissolved in a gallon of water and poured into sinks and water drains occasionally will keep them sweet and wholesome and the copperas is an odorless disinfectant and costs but a trifle. The lint that gathers around the waste pipes in the bathroom should be removed every day with a small hook or a bent hair pin, and the pipes may be kept clear by sprinkling down a little pearline, then pouring down boiling water and if this is done every morning, it will effectually cleanse them and dislodge all grease and lint. Physicians tell us that disease and death may be lurking in neglected waste pipes; therefore, they cannot be cleaned too often and at least once a week a good disinfectant should be used and there is nothing better than the copperas water.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

If vegetables have become frosted, peel or otherwise prepare them for cooking and cover them with cold, salty water, leaving them in a fairly warm room over night.

Vegetable marrow may be made into an agreeable conserve. Peel three pounds of marrow and take out the seeds. Slice into pieces about an inch thick and two inches long. Squeeze the juice of two lemons and cut the rind in tiny pieces, and place the marrow, lemon, three pounds of loaf sugar and one ounce of ground ginger into a stew pan and boil together about an hour. Put away like any preserve.

Bananas can be served as a vegetable if they are used green. Cut the fruit in halves and stew twenty-five minutes in a very little water, drain, cover with a cream such as is used with cauliflower and serve hot.

It seems impossible that a capable laundress should be so unintelligent as to wash tea towels in the regular weekly washing, but such is the custom with many. Tea towels should be washed in hot soapsuds as often as they are used, well rinsed, and hung up to dry. They need not be ironed.

Uses of Kerosene.—A white flannel cloth or piece of white knit underwear dampened with kerosene will clean any porcelain or metal bathtub. Dry the tub first and then rub lightly with the kerosene cloth. Every vestige of foreign matter will disappear, and an instant's brisk rub with a dry flannel will complete the task. A porcelain tub can be kept fresh as new by this treatment.

In the war with insect life kerosene is a sure weapon of defense. If the kitchen table is seized upon by roaches and used as a nest for their eggs, do not burn it up after ineffective scrubbing and scaldings. Put it in the yard and soak it with kerosene. Not an egg will live. In like manner treat any insect infested furniture.

An odd and easy way to get rid of ants is to put cucumber peel around those places where they appear. The writer has yet to hear of the ant that would not flee the spot.

As a hair tonic kerosene is a specific. Put a little in a jelly glass, after putting out the light at night, and dip the tips of the fingers in the oil and rub into the scalp. It will keep the head perfectly clean, white and free from dandruff.

Southern Egg Bread—If possible, obtain the genuine Southern corn meal. Scald 1 1/2 cupfuls thoroughly and allow it to stand until cool. Beat the yolks of 3 eggs until light, add them to 1 1/2 pints of milk, and then stir the whole into the corn meal. When well blended, add 1-2 teaspoonful of salt, a piece of butter, melted, the size of a walnut, and, lastly, one teaspoonful of baking powder and the whites of the eggs whipped to a stiff froth. Turn the whole into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour, or until it takes the consistency of a thick custard. Serve with a spoon and eat while hot with an abundance of butter.

Corn Bread With Sour Cream—Scald one quart of corn meal with just enough water to accomplish the purpose and stand aside until cold. Add two well-beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one ounce of butter and one pint of sour cream. Beat all thoroughly and add one teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved into two teaspoonfuls of boiling water. Mix well and pour into greased, shallow pans. Bake in a hot oven for forty minutes.

Lemon Filling for Tarts—Mix together one cup of sugar and one heaped tablespoon of cornstarch, pour over it one cup of boiling water, and let it cook ten minutes. Add one tablespoon of butter, the grated rind and juice of one large lemon, and, just as you take it from the fire stir in the well-beaten yolk of an egg. When well mixed fill shells that have been baked over outside of the tins. The white of the egg may be beaten stiff with one heaped tablespoon of powdered sugar and piled on the top of each.

Spots will often yield to chloroform when if gasoline were used a mark would be left on the goods, as is often the case with delicate silks and satins. Blood stains will disappear if first dipped in kerosene before washing in soap and water. Muriatic acid will take out iron rust. Where a fabric that is too delicate to be put in the washtub receives blood stains, wetting well with lukewarm water and rubbing firmly with a clean cloth will dissipate the stains if persisted in.

For cleaning nickel plating, mix ammonia and whiting together and apply with a cloth. This mixture may be bottled and used as necessity requires.

Macaroni.—The New York "Commercial Advertiser" gives the following directions for cooking spaghetti macaroni. It is an old Italian recipe: Put two ounces of sweet butter in a large saucepan over the fire. When the butter begins to bubble add two medium-sized onions cut in thin slices; cover the saucepan and let the onions fry till quite brown. Lard a five-pound piece of the round of beef with fine fat larding pork. When the onions are brown put on the beef and let it brown thoroughly, turning it over and over till all sides are browned, then add a can of tomatoes of the best brand, or a dozen fine ripe tomatoes cut in quarters, season with a few sprigs of parsley, two crushed cloves of garlic, three bay leaves, plenty of salt and a little red pepper; add a gill of white wine and a gill of water. Cover the saucepan and let the whole simmer gently for two hours, then add a pound of well-cured ham cut in small dices; pour in another gill of white wine and half a pint of water. Cover the saucepan again and let the whole cook two or three hours longer. Before taking the saucepan from the fire put another big saucepan over the fire half filled with water well salted. When the water comes to a boil put in a half a pound package of spaghetti, broken in halves; let it boil twenty minutes. While it is boiling strain the contents of the first saucepan through a colander, pressing all the juice through. Return this juice to the saucepan, thicken it with two tablespoonfuls of flour dissolved in a little water. Drain the spaghetti through a colander, put a layer of it on a deep platter; sprinkle over it a layer of grated Parmesan cheese, then a layer of the sauce, then a layer of spaghetti, then cheese; repeat the process till all material is used. Put a few pats of butter over the top, stand the platter in the oven two minutes, then serve with a separate dish of the grated cheese.

Orange Cake.—Beat to a cream the yolks of four eggs with one cup of granulated sugar, to which add the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one-half cup of milk alternately with one and a half cups of sifted flour into which a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder has been well mixed. Beat well and bake in three layers if the pans are large, or four if small, in a quick oven from seven to ten minutes, try with a broom straw, and when it comes out clean remove from the oven. Don't let them bake a moment too long, or they will not absorb the icing. Filling: The whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth to which add a cup of powdered sugar, pouring it in all at once and beating hard, then the grated rind of an orange—select one dark in color—and the juice. The mixture should be like a thick cream. Spread thickly on the cake while hot, and to what is left add enough sugar—about half a cupful—for frosting to harden. Ice the top and sides. This is a delicious cake, easily and quickly made.

Cooking Onions.—There is but one way to fry this vegetable which will give the right result. Cut the onion in slices and soak it in milk for at least ten minutes; then dip the slices in flour and immerse them in boiling fat, hot enough to brown instantly a bit of bread thrown into it. You can not keep the onion in slices, so it is not worth while to try to do so. After they have fried for six or seven minutes they may be lifted out with a skimmer on to brown paper, and they will be found firm and thoroughly delicious. Cooked in this way, they may be served as a garnish to a daintily broiled beefsteak or to a dish of fried chops or beef croquettes.

It is to the Southern cook above all, and, secondly, to the New England housewife that one must turn to learn how to make good hot breads. In the South they are served at every meal. Really delicious corn bread in its various forms is less often found upon the average table than is good both for health and appetite. Wheat is far too frequently confined to one or two questionable breads, while graham flour is apt to be entirely overlooked. The recipes given here have been collected from time to time and have been repeatedly tried, each one proving a success in its way.

A novelty in popovers is made by mixing to a smooth batter a cupful of entire wheat flour and a cupful of water. Add a little salt and beat with an egg beater for several minutes. Turn into very hot gem pans or buttered earthen cups and bake in a hot oven for half an hour.

A simple dessert whose garnishings give it quite the company touch starts with some small light cakes baked in round tins and served fresh from the oven, with a hot chocolate sauce poured over them and a spoonful of whipped cream placed lightly on top of each.

### Extract from "Hiram Golf's Religion."

Selected for Green's Fruit Grower by Sarah M. Bailey.

"If I wanted to send some of my people away as missionaries I think I could find plenty who would go." "No doubt parson," said Hiram, "but if you want 'em to curb their tempers for God's sake and wash their dishes with salvation in view, they would toss their heads high in the air. Human nature is laboring under a great mistake. Men and women are ready to die for the Lord but somehow or other they ain't willing to live for Him. You can get folks enough to risk everything for the Lord under extraordinary circumstances, who can't make up their minds to live for him under circumstances that are only ordinary. In my judgment the best test of a man's conversion is the way he handles every day drudgery. If he can stand up against that and hold his own, he can stand up against anything that's likely to come. Now take my shoe making. Every time I pull a thread I want to say to myself: 'There,' that stitch will hold. I've put my religion into it. And every time I drive a peg I drive it so it will stay in place. I want to feel that I can look at the man who wears them shoes without making no excuse for myself. The sole and uppers must be joined together like a man and woman in marriage and a divorce in muddy weather is out of the question."

"Now there's more real religion in baking a loaf of sweet bread than in going to a church meeting and letting the bread get sour."

"The Christianity of a clean, wholesome well kept home is of more consequence than most folk think."

"No religion is worth anything unless a man sticks to it in a horse trade. If a professor sands his sugar or waters his milk he's going to have a tough time when he meets his Lord."

Tea Cake.—A delicious tea cake that may easily give your "five o'clocks" a deserved reputation is thus made: Reserve the white of one of six eggs, beating the yolks to a stiff froth; add five ounces of sugar and the same quantity of almonds that have been blanched and pounded fine in a mortar with three ounces of flour, the grated rind of half a lemon, one ounce of orange peel cut very fine, a dust of ground cloves and half a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Finally the single beaten white is quickly stirred in and the cake baked in small round pans.—Harper's Bazar.

Baked Eggs.—To bake eggs, cook a dozen eggs hard, drop them into cold water, and remove the shells. Arrange ten of the eggs in a shallow dish, pour Bechamel sauce over them, sprinkle the top with the yolks of the two remaining eggs, which have been powdered fine and mixed with an equal quantity of breadcrumbs. Pour a little melted butter over the top, garnish with triangles of bread dipped in melted butter, and place in a quick oven. When colored a light brown serve in the dish in which they were cooked.

To wash a lace collar first sew the lace with long stitches upon a double thickness of white flannel, then plunge into warm soapsuds, to which has been added a teaspoonful of borax. Let the collar lie in the suds for twenty-four hours, changing the water as soon as the color of the suds suggests it. Then rinse in clear water, being careful not to pull the collar out of shape or tear it. Gently squeeze in the hand, place between dry flannel and press till dry with a hot iron.

Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now. Don't send checks for less than \$2.00.

### Nothing Better—Because it is Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1906.



## EDITORIAL

**Lazy People.**—As a boy on the farm I was interested in bees and had charge of many swarms. I loved to watch the working bees and their many industrious habits. They did not seem to pay attention to anything but their own business, gathering honey and wax, and filling up a common storehouse. They were happy and contented in their work, and not inclined to meddle in the business of others or to fault finding. Not so with the drones, which I also took interest in watching. The lazy drones had nothing to do. Time hung heavily on their hands. I imagined them to be intermeddling and fault finding. I could imagine the drone crawling slowly out of the hive in the morning after the busy members had departed for the flower beds or the orchard, saying to himself, "Whew! How chilly it is. A fellow will almost freeze out here this morning." Then when the honey gatherers begin to come home with their stores of sweets and some of them buzzed a little too close to the lazy drone, I should imagine him saying, "Get out of my way, will you. What are you interrupting my reveries for? Don't you see I am trying to get a little repose, and here you are fretting me." When the warm sun begins to shine on the lazy drone, I can imagine him saying, "Great Scott! How hot it is getting. How it is the weather can never be just right. Sometimes it's too cold, then again it's so hot. There is no pleasure in living." Then when a summer cloud begins to drop a little sprinkling of rain, I can imagine the drone again complaining: "Bless me! If it isn't raining again. The moment a fellow gets out where he can get a little fresh air, he is battered with drops of rain, and has to go back again into the darkness of the hive. Really there is no pleasure in living; everything seems to be against me." And then when the drone returned to his fellows in the hive, the busy members found him continually in the way, doing nothing, and in their haste, crowded and squeezed him a little. Then again I hear him complaining, "What's the use trying to live anyhow? Nobody seems to want me around. I am in everybody's way. What was the world made for anyhow? Nothing goes right." Then I can imagine the lazy fellow dying of indigestion and sloth, and his busy companions carrying him slowly and solemnly and dumping his lifeless body out on the cold and unsympathetic earth. Thus it is with indolent mortals. Since they have nothing to do they have plenty of time for complaining, for fault finding. Nothing pleases them. They watch all the signs of the weather and find it too cold or too hot, too windy or not air enough, too rainy or too dry, too much activity on the earth or too little. The conduct of relatives and friends does not please them; everything is at odds and ends and the end of life is disgust and failure. But for the individual who has found his place in life, who has found the work for which he is best fitted, in which he is deeply interested and for which he has enthusiasm, life is full of joy and expectancy. His activities keep his blood moving in his body; keep his mind active; keep him healthy, happy and contented. He is so busily engaged with his own affairs he does not keep watch of the weather, thus, rainy days, windy days, bleak days, cloudy days do not disturb him. He has no time to bother about the shortcomings of his

### How Near the Brink.

A small trial bottle of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will be sent Free and Prepaid to any reader of this publication who needs it and writes for it. One small dose a day quickly cures the most stubborn case of constipation or the most distressing stomach trouble, to stay cured. Its influence upon the liver, kidneys and bladder is gentle and wonderful and restores those organs to a condition of health, so that they perform their functions perfectly and painlessly. Perfect health and vigor is soon established by a little of this wonderful curative tonic.

Any reader of Green's Fruit Grower may prove this remarkable remedy without expense by writing to Vernal Remedy Company, 26 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. They will send a small trial bottle free to all who need it and write for it. It quickly and permanently cures indigestion, constipation, flatulency; catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder, and all stomach, liver, kidney and urinary troubles caused by inflammation, congestion or catarrh. Why hesitate? Write immediately for trial bottle. You will receive it promptly. Free and Prepaid. For sale by all leading druggists.

relatives and friends. His liver works well, thus the outlook is bright and prosperous. Let us all be busy bees, if we would be happy. Let us shun the habits of the drone.

**The Earth Moving North.**—There are few persons who are not aware of the fact that the earth is flying through space around the sun at a terrific rate of speed, also that the earth is revolving in its annual journey around the sun, but there are few who realize that in addition to these two motions of the earth, that the earth, the sun and all of our planetary system are drifting northward at the rate of 43,000 miles every hour. Every year the earth moves 300,000,000 miles northward. These facts teach us that the men and women of the earth are great travelers. There are no two hours, two days or two years in which they occupy the same position in space. We are flying through space very much as an insect would if clinging to a cannon ball that had recently been fired from a cannon, and yet the forces of nature are so arranged that we are not conscious of this motion in the least. As the earth drifts to the north at such terrific speed, we might fear a collision of one or more of the numerous heavenly bodies which we can see so plainly on a clear night, but in fact these heavenly orbs are so far apart and so far distant, the earth has escaped a collision for 200,000,000 years, and perhaps will continue to escape a collision for 200,000,000 years longer. As we look out upon the stars at night, nearly all of which are suns, we think of them as being stationary, but in fact, they are also moving through space as rapidly or more so than the earth around the sun. This indicates the vastness of space and leads us to ask is there any limit to space. Astronomers think there is a limit to space, and that the earth at present occupies about the center of the universe.

**Grape Juice.**—I was once some distance from home where I had been hunting wild ducks all day long, in a bay on the shore of Lake Ontario. We started for home about sun-down. At that time, we were about as hungry as it is possible for mortals to be, and had nothing with us to eat. At this time we happened to pass a vineyard. I suggested that we buy some grapes of the owner for a lunch. The owner of the vineyard happened to be reader of Green's Fruit Grower. He recognized the editor at once and invited him to make free with all the grapes he desired. The grapes were of delicious quality, were well grown and the clusters large and beautiful. I cannot remember when anything ever tasted so good as these grapes. They satisfied our hunger and we rode home in comfort. It is not possible to enjoy fresh grapes all the year round but it is possible to have the fresh juice of grapes at all seasons. I have upon my table now unfermented grape juice, prepared by the Gleason Grape Juice company, of Fredonia, N. Y. This is greatly appreciated by every member of my family, and by my friends who dine or sup with me. This company also prepares apple juice in the same manner as grape juice and our readers will be surprised at the attractive character of apple juice carefully prepared and bottled. There is certainly an opening for those who know how to prepare apple juice in the way that it is prepared by the Gleason Grape Juice Company. It is as economical to buy grape juice as to eat the fresh grapes; that is, for 50c you can buy as much nutriment from the grape in grape juice as you can in the grapes themselves, or even more. The virtue of grapes is nearly all represented in the juice which is pressed from them. I have the habit of putting the juice of half a lemon in a glass of fresh grape juice, since I like the acidity of the lemon, and I consider it particularly healthful. Write the Gleason Grape Juice Company, Fredonia, N. Y., for circulars of their unfermented grape and apple juice.

Women in business on their own account have much in their favor. As a rule they are not speculative, they are far-seeing, they have patience, are more attentive to what they take in hand, and, if they know their business, they can more quickly build up a connection than can a man. But they are less systematic in their bookkeeping.

Yes, Green's Fruit Grower will take two-cent or one-cent postage stamps in payment for subscription. Send them on without delay. You will do us a great favor by renewing your subscription now. Don't send checks for less than \$2.00.

Gerard Schroeder, a St. Louis county, Mo., farmer, was killed by stepping on a corn cob. He was thrown, violently striking his head against a log, fracturing his skull.

**The Old-Fashioned Garden.**—"I watch these park employees setting out thousands of flowers and then coming around in a fortnight to dig up and set out thousands of another and more seasonable sort," says a prominent and wealthy resident in the Northwest. "But I wish we could have just one old-fashioned garden such as my mother used to work over up home."

He looked across the circle at his \$200,000 house, but he said "up home" with an intonation which showed where his heart was wandering.

"It was just a little corner beside the farmhouse, facing south and west and well sheltered. We didn't see plants all a-bloom like these here, but watched them from the time the tips of the crocuses and daffy-down dillies broke ground. Mother used to make as much fuss over her first spring bloom as we boys did over the first calf and the girls over the first hatching of chickens. There was no forcing of nature in either. They all came along with the grass-calves, lambs, chickens, posies and apple blossoms, babies, puppies, kittens and courting—all in the springtime when the sap runs as God intended.

"After the daffies came the bleeding hearts, the blue flags, laylocks, and phlox. Then the garden rested a bit while the orchards rioted with bloom, and then took up its turn again with roses and peonies, pinks, sweet peas, and so on, to the fall marigolds, asters and poppies. That is the sort of garden I want to see; just let it grow and go to seed and let the babies get in and pull all the posies they want to. Why can't we have just one old-fashioned garden in this big city?"—Washington Post.

**Thinning the Fruit.**—We believe this to be a very important step towards securing the best quality of fruit. Nature often gives us abundant supply of blossoms and not unfrequently a multitude of fruit is set on many kinds of fruit trees which can never become fully developed, therefore unless these are disposed of in part, we necessarily must have small, inferior fruit. The first and most practical step in process is to begin before the buds start in the spring. Get into the tree with a sharp saw or pruning knife and with these remove a multitude of worse than worthless branches and fruit spurs all through the central portion of the top of the tree especially. This having been well done we will remove what has been robbing the vigor and successful growth of that which the public calls for, namely, fair and high-colored fruit which means high flavored, for in growing the best fruit we must have the blessed sunshine mingling through the branches of our fruit trees. After the above described work has been done thoroughly what still remains to be done can be done with the hand much more rapidly, especially when the peach and plum need thinning.—C. W. Higgins.

### Russian Philosophy.

Do not look a great power in the mouth until after pulling its teeth.

Give us an inch and we'll take a continent.

Carry a big club and don't talk until you have to.

Manchuria proposes and Russia disposes.

Love your neighbor as yourself. If he doesn't like it, let him move on.

Soft words butter no treaties.

A bird in the hand is bigger than two in the bush to the other fellow.

Half a grab is better than none.—Chicago Tribune.

Wind in a great storm blowing at sixty to seventy miles an hour travels about 6,000 feet a minute, and exerts a force up to twenty-four pounds to the square foot.



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### SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c., but we will accept 10c. if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.



## Under the Apple Trees.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by  
George F. Cole.

Fresh is the scent of the blossoms  
Borne on the early breeze,  
When the snow-white petals are falling,  
Under the apple trees.

No more shall the snow fall lightly,  
When the violets grow on the hill;  
And where the night winds quiver,  
The voice of the storm is still.

And in the glow of the evening,  
When life with its cares is o'er,  
Under the trees we linger,  
In the fading light no more.

Yet long is the bright light shining,  
And low is the hum of the bees,  
When the early birds are singing  
Under the apple trees.

## Aunt Hannah's Replies.

## CHOOSING A WIFE OR HUSBAND.

Dear Aunt Hannah—Are there any rules that can be laid down for those who are selecting a husband or wife?—Belmont.

Aunt Hannah's Reply—Rules are usually set aside by young people who are about to make the choice that will influence their lives and the lives of future posterity, but I will mention a few that should be observed: Do not be governed too much by looks and appearances. The average young man and young woman are attracted first, last and always by personal appearance. If the young man is stalwart and well formed, with regular manly features and an interesting manner, or if the girl is fair to look upon, winsome and brilliant, these are the characteristics that draw young people together and are apt to influence the future relations of young people and entangle them in the meshes of matrimony. There are other things to be considered of far more importance than these. Consider well the temperament of the person with whom you are thinking of forming a life partnership. After you have been married a year or two you will think less of the personal appearance of your partner than you will of his or her temperament. Is the husband or the wife quick tempered, flying into a passion at the slightest provocation and ever indulging in the dumps, ever being in a disgruntled condition of mind? Inquire after his accomplishments. What has he done? Has he the ability to apply himself? Is he a good student? Is he energetic or indolent, easy going or apprehensive? Many young women in selecting a husband allow his present financial standing to weigh far too largely in the scale as a matrimonial candidate. It is not so important to know how well off the young man is in worldly goods at the time of marriage as to know what his qualifications are for accumulating money. It cannot be expected that a young man, when he arrives at the marriage age, has accumulated much money. What he has accumulated is of slight importance compared with that which he may accumulate. If he has inherited wealth that is nothing to his credit; he is liable to squander it. The question to be considered is, has the young man the necessary stability of character, the untiring industry and pluck, and the capacity of mind for providing for a new home and the new responsibilities? An interesting companion is sought for by both sexes. A young man who is silent or confused, the young girl who is diffident and does not lead in conversation is not considered an attractive candidate for matrimony, and yet these silent people often make the best husbands and wives. Those who talk most think least. Those who speak least often think most. General Grant was a poor talker but he was a great actor. Young people, I advise you not to look upon the surface of human character, or human make-up in choosing a life partner. Strive to fathom the soul of the young man or the young woman. Prize earnestness of character; depreciate flippancy. Prize truthfulness. Never select for husband or wife an untruthful person. A liar is as much to be despised as a thief; a liar is without character. You cannot depend upon him or her either in word or deed. Prize good common horse-sense; this is one of the rare characteristics of human beings. Good sense is more to be desired than great genius or great beauty. Do not trust to appearances. Become early in life a student of human nature. Be able to read humanity. The marriageable young man or young woman is continually striving to appear to be better than they really are. They see each other in their best dress and the best manners. Their petulance, their irritability, their contrariness, their bad tempers, their personal habits, are kept in the background so far that many discoveries are made after marriage that are not welcome. But above all do not be too particular in your search for a life companion. Do not expect perfection since you yourself are not perfect."

My Dear Aunt Hannah—As I am a constant reader of the Fruit Grower I thought perhaps you would like to hear from one of your nephews. I think Green's Fruit Grower the best paper for the money I know of. I am a young man about 30 years old. I never drank a glass of any kind of wines or intoxicating liquors of any kind. Neither have I ever used tobacco in any form. I can back up my statement in saying I have a character above reproach. Am living on a farm and think I am as happy as anyone can be in this world. I'm a single man, and am not keeping company with any lady.—One of Your Nephews.

"My Dear Aunt Hannah—I have read with interest the letter published in Green's Fruit Grower signed Constance. I agree with you that it is not well for any young woman to advertise for a gentleman correspondent and yet it is my opinion that the readers of Green's Fruit Grower are entirely different from the readers of the average newspaper. I cannot see why dissipated and dissolute young men or young women should read Green's Fruit Grower. There is nothing there to attract that class of people. Green's Fruit Grower attracts industrious, enterprising and home-loving people, and not the shallow and frivolous. The girls who read your paper I assume would make good wives. I have travelled much through the western country and find marriageable girls very scarce, throughout all the western states and California. I met many young men who have taken up claims. They are the owners of fine land and all it needs to make beautiful and prosperous homes, is a wife. Young men out here do not know where to find wives, but they all need one. In the eastern states there are plenty of girls doubtless who would be glad to start life anew and help build a home of their own. How can these young men and women meet? The only way is by corresponding and I think that your department in Green's Fruit Grower should be the medium for the bringing together of young people, through correspondence.—Alfred, California."

Aunt Hannah's Reply—"I have long been aware of the conditions mentioned by this writer who is an enterprising young man, was formerly a telegraph operator and who is now engaged in fruit growing, but the editor of Green's Fruit Grower does not consider it desirable that his paper should be made a matrimonial agency, and he does not see how it is possible for anyone connected with that paper to aid in bringing together marriageable people. I believe that the bringing together of young people and making them acquainted, is a praiseworthy occupation, where both parties are known to the match-maker individually, and can be recommended by her, but where the parties are unknown and their characters unknown, how can anyone conscientiously consent to bringing together or recommending such utter strangers? The letter referred to from Constance has received marked attention. Hundreds of replies have come from every part of the country, to Green's Fruit Grower, from young men who desire her address, but since her letter was in a sense confidential, I cannot conscientiously give her address to anyone. Let the western young men take time to come east on a vacation and thus find a bride.

## Chick Hints.

Clean the coops out night and morning.

Frequently replenish the water in the dishes and keep the vessels in the shade. Don't allow chicks with a hen that has scaly legs unless you expect the whole brood to become affected in the same way.

One person should have charge of the chicks. Where there are several to look after them the chicks are sure to suffer.

If it is necessary to use the same ground occupied last year with the brood coops, give it a liberal coat of air-slaked lime.

A southern slope is the best location. Make little gullies around the upper sides of the coops, so the sudden showers will not flood the coops.

Regularity in feeding is important, and about ten minutes for chicks to partake of their food, then remove all they leave. Feed on clean, sanded feeding boards or ground swept clean at each feeding time.

Don't keep the chicks shut up in a close, dark, badly ventilated coop until 9 or 10 o'clock mornings, waiting for the dew to get off the grass. Keep the hen in the coop and let the chicks have their liberty early.—From Garden and Poultry.

A mustard plaster made with the white of an egg instead of water will never blister.



DR. SPROULE, B. A., English Specialist.  
Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service.

# I CAN CURE Your Stomach Trouble

I can put your digestive organs into perfect order—can make them do their work without pain or effort. I can free you from Dyspepsia—that annoying, painful, depressing trouble. Why let it go on poisoning your blood—racking your nervous system—sapping your strength—making your life a burden? There's no reason in the world why you shouldn't have a good, strong, healthy stomach—one that can digest food easily and without distress. You will have—if you let me cure you.

Perhaps you're discouraged over your Dyspepsia and think it can't be cured. Maybe you've tried remedy after remedy, doctor after doctor, and got no real help from them. If that's the case don't fail to write to me. My greatest successes have been with stubborn forms of stomach trouble—the sort all other treatment failed to cure. If you think there's any reason why I can't cure you, write and tell me just why you think so. I never take incurable cases—if I find your's one I will tell you so frankly.

For eighteen years I've been treating Dyspepsia. During that time my practice has grown from a small one to the largest of its kind in the country. The reason's plain enough—I've always been honest and fair with my patients. Here in New England where I've been so long and am known so well—and all out through the country, too—people have found that I never deceive them.

My treatment for stomach trouble is no experiment—it's the result of years of study—it's founded on my own scientific discoveries. The fact that I've cured thousands of sufferers proves it a success. I know dyspepsia in all its forms—and they're many. It's an ailment that affects different people in different ways. What will cure one will not cure another. You're quite right in thinking your case different from your neighbor's. It is—and no one else can understand just what you suffer. More than that—the remedies must be different. Now I arrange my treatment to suit the case in hand. Dyspepsia can be cured only by individual treatment. I'll study your case carefully for all its little peculiarities. If you are skeptical and unbelieving, I especially want you to know about my methods. 'Twill cost you nothing to learn how honest and effective they are. More than that I'll gladly give you

## MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

Write to me in regard to your stomach trouble and let me help you. I'll send you the most interesting and valuable information. Let me show you what I'll do for you entirely without charge. Read carefully the list of questions I've made out for you and follow the instructions in the Free Medical Advice Coupon. Remember it will cost you nothing to receive the advantage of my long experience—my wide knowledge—my new discoveries. Don't pass by this offer. Thousands have accepted it and are now free from Dyspepsia. It means perfect health for you. Don't lose any time. Write to-day.

Do you feel weak?  
Does your head ache?  
Are you constipated?  
Do you tire out easily?  
Does your stomach swell?  
Does your stomach bloat?  
Is your sleep disturbed?  
Are you tired on arising?  
Is your appetite variable?  
Does your heart palpitate?  
Does your stomach pain you?  
Does what you eat nourish you?  
Do you have pain under the ribs?  
Are you distressed after eating?  
Do you crave food that hurts you?  
Do you have an "all gone" feeling?  
Does your food sour in your stomach?  
Are you unable to eat certain foods?  
Do you sometimes have an empty feeling?

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

## FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON

Read my questions carefully, answer them YES or NO, write your name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the coupon and send it to Health Specialist Sproule, 11-15 Doane Street, Boston. It entitles you to a diagnosis of your case without any cost to you, and free advice in regard to the cure of your trouble.



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BIG WAGES—Our Famous Puritan Water Still, a wonderful invention—beats Filters. 72,000 already sold. Demand enormous. Everybody buys. Over the kitchen stove it furnishes plenty of distilled, aerated, delicious, Pure Water. Only method—saves lives and Dr. bills; prevents typhoid, malaria fever, cures disease. Write for Booklet, New Plan, Terms, Etc. FREE. Address, Harrison Mfg. Co., 15 Harrison Bldg., Cincinnati, O.



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Remit five cents for postage.  
All short stem, three strands. Send sample of hair and we will match perfectly. SWITCHES sent by mail on approval, to be paid for when received if satisfactory; if unsatisfactory return to us by mail. Money returned if desired. All orders carefully and promptly filled. Illustrated Catalogue of Switches, Wigs, Curis, Bangs, Pompadours, Waves, etc., FREE. ROBERTS SPECIALTY CO., 112 & 114 Dearborn St., CHICAGO. THE OLD RELIABLE HAIR GOODS HOUSE.



### The Child in the Garden.

When to the garden of untroubled thought  
I came of late, and saw the open door,  
And wished again to enter, and explore  
The sweet, wild ways with stainless bloom  
inwrought,  
And bowers of innocence with beauty  
fraught,  
It seemed some purer voice must speak  
before  
I dared to tread the garden, loved of yore,  
That Eden lost unknown, and found un-  
sought.

Then just within the gate I saw a child—  
A strange child, yet to my heart most  
dear—  
He held his hands to me, and softly smiled  
With eyes that knew no shade of sin or  
fear.  
"Come in," he said, "and play awhile with  
me."  
I am the little child you used to be."  
—Henry Van Dyke, in the Atlantic.

### Letter to Aunt Hannah from Her Husband.

My Dear Wife—I am caring for things about the house as well as possible during your absence. The parrot and the cat are particularly lonesome. The parrot is continually calling me to his side when I am in the house, thrusting his head out of the cage, continually desiring caresses. The cat mews pitiously, and out of compassion I have taken him into the library and held him on my lap while I read the morning paper. The gold-fish are the most contented members of the family. I will see that these pets are properly fed, and that the house plants are watered, etc., during your absence. Were it not for the fact that I am exceedingly busy, I should be more lonesome than I am, in the large vacant house. If I get a little lonesome I find that playing upon the piano gives immediate relief. When I am rattling off favorite melodies upon this instrument, the lonesome house seems again filled with the usual occupants, and dreariness is partially dispelled. If dreariness returns I turn the electric lights on to my two favorite paintings, Magdalene and Lake Windermere, then set the graphophone talking, singing, or playing band music, and all is well. I spend much time among the flowers out doors, and watering the budding things in the fruit garden. As usual when the house is vacant and wife and children gone, noises like the scratching by a branch upon the window-pane or the shaking of windows by wind, or the clattering of a blind, startles me, as these sounds would not were you all at home. Then again I always feel like doubly bolting and barring the windows when my family are away.

Though I am invited to board at my neighbors, I am getting my own breakfast and dine and sup at the restaurants and hotels. There is no doubt in my mind that most housewives do altogether too much cooking. I prepare a delightful breakfast without using the stove or any fire. My breakfast is always ready at any moment I may desire it. I first eat an apple, then an orange, then prepared breakfast food, such as Malta Vita, with milk and cream, eating nuts at the same time I am eating this breakfast food. Then I swallow a raw egg, or if I feel the need of it, two raw eggs. This makes for me a good hearty breakfast. I could not desire anything better.

Yesterday being Sunday, I dined at the Marlboro hotel. As you know, I have traveled around the world and have entered nearly all the ports of America and Europe, but I have lately been a great home body. Thus I felt something like a cat in a strange garret at the grand hotel dining table, surrounded by numerous guests.

After a long wait, I was served with large and luscious oysters placed upon a deep plate filled with crushed ice. I have never seen oysters served in this way, and debated in my mind how they were intended to be eaten. I saw nothing to do but to eat them off the crushed ice, but in cutting them, the oysters were forced down through the crushed ice, which removed the lemon and other flavoring, and when I put the oysters in my mouth, pieces of ice came with them. The oysters and ice were so cold they gave me the tooth-ache. The farther I progressed with this eating of the oysters the more I became impressed with the fact that I was not doing the right thing in eating off of the ice. I did not dare look up to see how the others were criticizing my method, and imagined that they were. Probably I should have taken them off of the ice and placed them in the plate in which the ice dish was resting. Then there were two short forks, either of which might be called an oyster-fork, and I had doubt as to which one I should use. I finally used the smaller fork, but later I suspected that that might have been intended for the olives. While I used to dine so frequently at this hotel, I have not been there for many years and many changes have been made. The waiters were attractive young women and I was very nicely

waited upon. The dinners were about the same that we used to enjoy so well at this hotel.

Saturday afternoon I saw the greatest play of modern times, by Ibsen, called "Ghosts." Some parts of it were so realistic I was compelled to close my eyes, fearing that my nerves were not strong enough to witness the scene. This play points out the terrible results of heredity. How important it is that we should act right and be right, since by and by our children, our children's children and the children's children of future generations who spring from our family, will be numbered by countless thousands, and all of these will be tainted by the errors of their parents or ennobled by their virtues. The heroic wife in this play exclaims that she sees ghosts when she sees the loved son doing precisely what the infamous father had done. Sometimes I ask myself is this living our lives over and over again through our children, and our children's children, the eternal life so vaguely outlined in the Bible.

Yesterday was a delightful day although the weather was exceedingly cold.

Hoping you have a pleasant time, I close with best wishes to my children and all the members of your party. Your loving husband, Phineas.

P. S.—Just a word about watering the house plants. Half an hour before noon, I went to the house to prepare for going out to lunch and to make a deposit at the bank, and had just about time to get to the point of destination when I noticed one or two of the plants withering for want of water. As you know, I am a man of immediate action, never postponing what seems to need doing. Having so many details to look after, I must do the thing at once or neglect it altogether. Therefore, I rushed for a dish of water and began hastily to water one after another of the potted plants. The earth about the plants seemed to be quite dry, therefore I poured water upon them several times, and finally found that I had overdone the business, and that the water was dripping upon the floor. I attempted to water some of the smaller plants on the window-sill, and in so doing had to reach over a long distance, and in my haste upset one of the pots, which fell to the floor with a crash, covering the floor with dirt and dust which, mixed with the water already fallen, made an unattractive mess. Though every moment seemed to be valuable, I sank upon my knees and with a cloth attempted to mop up the soiled floor. Though I am a churchman and try to be good, I was tempted to profanity by my mishaps.

### Our Beautiful Fruit.

Who does not love fruit? Is there anything more pleasing to the eye or satisfying to the taste? As we have stood on some sunny, autumn morning near a well-fruited Crawford peach tree and there gazed at the fruit on the topmost branches, laden with its big, rosy-cheeked and almost perfect and ripe fruit, ready to fall to the ground and burst, so full of luscious juices—then we would ask ourselves if there ever was anything so inviting? From the peach tree we turned to look at the pears. The Burre Clairgeau, a tree loaded with those big, long, handsome pears with fawn and golden colors mingled and streaked on the sunny side with bright carmine. As we stood and gazed for awhile feasting our eyes on the beautiful fruit, we thought it no longer a wonder that such beautiful specimens should have been sold in Boston market for good prices. And then again we turned to look at our apple trees which stood near by whose branches were bending near the ground laden with the most useful as well as the most beautiful of all fruits. We doubt if there ever was anything more beautiful and pleasing to the eye than are some of our choicest specimens of our well-ripened apples.—C. W. Higgins.

Shyness loves boldness.

What a woman calls a good husband is very much like a sick bear in a cage.

The more hidden away a woman's dimple is the more you seem to know it is there.

Human nature puts out notes of friendliness like a prince and lets them go to protest like a bankrupt.

Nothing make a woman more impatient with a man than for him to fail to discover some of her secret charms, even when she doesn't give him a chance.—New York "Press."

Aristocracy—I have little sympathy with aristocracy of wealth, but I believe in the nobility of the man with a clean heart.—Rev. M. F. Johnson, Baptist, Nashua, N. H.

Moderation is good, but moderation alone is no virtue.—Ruckert.

### Learning to Milk, Plow, Etc.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—Some farmers seem to be backward about teaching their boys how to milk, plow, cultivate, etc., while other farmers take delight in teaching their sons how to do all kinds of farm work well. I mention this because I once knew a boy who asked his father if he could not help milk the cows.

"Oh, no!" answered the father, "that is very particular work, and you would be apt to dry all the cows up."

The boy was not discouraged, however, but asked the hired man one evening to show him how to milk. He was taught willingly by the man, and the boy's next step was to learn how to plow from the same hired man.

Another way to help boys is to show them how to swim, how to row a boat, how to load a gun. It is best for the boy to learn all he can while young, so that practice may become easy when he is a man.—H. M. Coburn, Maine.

A fool is wise after a pattern of his own.

A man's merit isn't always up to his reputation.

Don't exchange single bliss for matrimonial blister.

A poor workman always considers himself superior to his job.

The earth's gravity attracts, but the gravity of a man repels.

Style doesn't count when it comes to the lining of a picketbook.

Many a man rushes frantically to his uncle after saying farewell to his ante.

No one ever heard a boarding house landlady complain of a boarder's poor appetite.

The more experience we have with health foods the more sympathy we have for our old grass-eating friend Nebuchadnezzar.—Chicago News.

"Have you any breakfast food?" he inquired in simple cereal accents.

"Well, I guess yes," responded Roaring Pete, the cowboy waiter. "We got ham and eggs, fried sausage, chuck steak, spare ribs, mutton chops, corned hash, hog and hominy, light bread, heavy bread, hot bread, cold bread, corn bread, toast bread, apple butter, peach butter, cow butter, coffee, tea, buttermilk and beer. Breakfast food? Well, that's our winner. Name your grub."

The man who puts a \$10 collar on a 10-cent dog may mean well, but he'll never be the works in a get-rich-quick scheme.

## ASTHMA

Can be cured by  
THE

## Kola Plant



A New and Positive Cure for Asthma has been found in the Kola Plant, a rare botanical product of West African origin. So great are the powers of this New Remedy that in the short time since its discovery it has come into almost universal use in the hospitals of Europe and America for the cure of every form of Asthma. The cures wrought by it are really marvelous. Among others Mr. C. B. Slade, of Los Angeles, Cal., writes March 8, 1902, that Himalaya saved his life, and through his recommendation thirty-five or forty others have been cured by it. Mr. W. O. Coburn, No. 7 LaSalle St., Cleveland, O., writes that he suffered for years until Himalaya cured him. Physicians and change of climate did him no good. Mrs. Liddle Hodgkins, Old Town, Me., writes that Asthma was her worst enemy but Himalaya cured her completely. Mr. Alfred Lewis, editor of the Farmers' Magazine, Washington, D. C., testifies that after eight years continual suffering, especially in Hay-fever season, Himalaya completely cured him. Hundreds of others give similar testimony of their cures of Asthma of five to fifty years' standing by this wonderful new remedy. If you suffer from Asthma in any form, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one trial case by mail entirely free. It costs you absolutely nothing. Write to-day to The Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

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Before you buy a watch out this and send to us with your name and address, and we will send you by express for examination a beautiful watch and chain. CHAIN C. O. D. WATCH AND CHAIN. A beautiful watch with a long Gold plated chain for Ladies or vest chain for Gents. If you consider it equal to any \$25.00 GOLD PLATED WATCH, we will mail it to you. 30 DAYS pay the express agent \$3.75 and it is yours. Our 30 day guarantee sent with each watch. Address H. FARRER & CO., 258, 259 Quincy St., CHICAGO.

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## Small Fruit Department.

### MY EXPERIENCE WITH SMALL FRUITS.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Charles Moon, Minnesota.

We do not make it our aim to grow plants for sale, but fruit for market. It is our aim to plant the largest and healthiest varieties. Each year we test some new kind for the purpose of getting better varieties, either in shape, size or color. We sometimes get some interesting results through those tests. It is not best to plant too large a bed of any one variety until it has been tested in your soil and locality, no matter how highly recommended in other places, as there is a great variation in soils.

We set strawberries two feet apart in the row, and the rows four feet apart, hoe and cultivate until the latter part of July; then we sow about a bushel of millet seed to the acre, which we cultivate in for winter protection. We leave this millet on the bed next season to help the berries up and out of the dirt, being opposed to using straw for this purpose, on account of sod grass seeds, which it almost always contains. A strawberry bed is good for two or three years if sod grass has been kept out. We plant a new bed each year, plowing up the old one, when it has ceased to be value. We have marketed two thousand and four hundred from one-half acre. We find it a good plan to plant early and late varieties, so as to prolong the season about a month. As we are increasing the size of our plantation, we see the need of increasing seasons also. We received an average price of ten cents per quart for our strawberries this season, in our home market. Our first experience with strawberries was like many other people's experience. We dug plants from an old bed, set, cultivated, and hoed with great care, but to our surprise we had no fruit. The trouble was the plants were all pistillate, as the staminate plants had run out. I find it is a common mistake. I have also known growers to plant large beds of plants from unreliable firms which were all pistillate. There should be at least one-third, or better still, one-half staminate plants, in a strawberry bed. We set them, two rows of pistillate and two rows of staminate, in alternation. If you have been disappointed, try again. This is an old reliable saying, which holds good today. No man ever made a success without that disposition. After we have picked, eat, marketed and canned our crop of strawberries, we look back with joy, as we have had a pleasant time and have made considerable money.

Next comes the raspberry, red and black, early and late, which we have planted in rows eight feet apart, and cultivate each year. They will remain in good health for six or seven years. The raspberry sold on our market this year at from 15 to 20 cents per quart, enlarging the purse of the grower considerable, also the canned supply for winter.

Raspberries all gone, then comes the blackberry, which is more profitable with us, planted in rows eight feet apart. Cultivated each year, they continue in good health for ten or twelve years. One year we picked nearly 900 quarts from a fourth of an acre, which sold in our home market at 12-15 cents per quart. The past two years we have sold

our crop of blackberries for 15 cents per quart. Then the grapes following close, gave us a continual supply of fresh fruit for six months, also a steady income. We are growing grapes here in this cold latitude, by planting them two feet deep. Grapes are selling at 2 cents per basket here.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: What fertilizer is best for strawberries, asparagus, currants, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, plums, apples, rhubarb and rose bushes?—Mrs. M. J. Brayton, Massachusetts.

In reply to your favor I will say that barnyard manure and wood ashes, or the manure from hen houses, is desirable for all the fruits you have named. It is a mistake to suppose that a good fertilizer is only adapted to one kind of fruit. If you buy a good commercial fertilizer (called phosphate) that is suitable for the cultivation of wheat, corn or potatoes, it will be equally serviceable on all the fruits and garden plants you have spoken of. Cow manure is better than horse manure. The manure made by sheep and swine is very strong and valuable.

### PROFIT IN SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

Editor Green Fruit Grower:

Strawberries—Varieties should be used that are known to do well in your section for the principal bed; others may be tested in a small way to determine their value. Procure plants of some reliable firm, or, when started, propagate your own, as new beds should be started each year. Plants should be set in spring on good rich soil, avoiding that infested with white grubs. Land should be marked as for corn (hand planting) and each alternate row planted to potatoes, cabbage, beans, etc.; strawberry plants set 3-1-2 feet apart in the row making them 3-1-2 by 7 feet apart, which is the proper distance to permit of cultivation each way. It is no use to set more plants than are needed any more than there is need of planting too much seed corn and spending much time during the summer to thin out. Cut off all fruit stems the first year but cut no runners; the late set plants that are said to be no good will produce a large crop the second fruiting season. Cultivate and hoe well the first season to August 1st, cover in November with damaged straw, or some litter, this litter to be partly raked off and left between rows in April. No more cultivation is required, simply mow over after picking, and any other time weeds get above plants. The actual cost of this bed ready to fruit the second year will not exceed \$40.00 per acre, including land rent, spraying with paris green for insects, (leaf worms), and with Bordeaux mixture for fungus diseases. For the first and second crop you should get from 100 to 200 bushels per acre each crop, and the third season about one-half crop, when it is usually best to plow up this bed. The profit depends on your market. By this method I often get fine fields of berries that do not cost me one cent per quart before picking, which I wholesale to grocers at seven and eight cents per quart. If you will give this method a proper test you will never again plant strawberries close.

Raspberries. Fall plow and prepare for strawberries and grow melons, etc., between rows the first season. Plant same distance as strawberries, 3-1-2 by 7, or 4 by 8 feet, cultivate and pinch off ends at eighteen inches the first season, trim off one-half the bush in October or November and turn down and cover with earth. Spring pruning may be best in mild climates. The second season pinch off at 3 to 3-1-2 ft. to make them grow like small trees. Plant upright growers such as Gregg and Columbian. After picking prune out all old, puny and diseased canes and burn them again in fall or spring, according to your location, prune off half last season's growth. If turned down cover entirely with earth and again with litter, poor straw or course manure; this last cover will pay well as it protects in winter and retains moisture and fertilizes in summer, often making fine crop when fields without it dry out and crop is practically lost. This severe pruning is a safeguard against that scourge of raspberry fields, cane rust, or anthracnose. Regarding profits, Columbian this year yielded us \$100.00 per acre at one single picking, at sixteen cents per quart wholesale, while Gregg generally gives about \$200.00 to \$300.00 per season per acre. Currants are easily grown. For hot and cold climates like the northwest mulch is better than cultivation. I never received much profit from grapes and blackberries in South Dakota as they root kill during our severe winters and blackberries are so thorny to handle in laying down for winter.—D. M. Dickerson.

Plant More Fruit Trees—Because a man is not young, is it any reason why he should not be planting fruit trees? I believe not says American Cultivator. As long as a man lives, I think he should plant an occasional tree, even if he does not care to set a whole orchard, which in some cases he should do. He has received the benefit from some one's planting, and why should he not plant for someone else, even if he does not live to eat of the fruit.

So long as he lives on the farm he should take an interest in its beauty and usefulness. Instances are published where men have made considerable money from orchards set by them after fifty years of age, and why shouldn't they reasonably expect to eat fruit from trees set then or after?

Experience With a Cherry Bird.—Our berry pickers complained that the cherry birds were eating, or picking holes in the choicest strawberries all along the rows, as the birds could be plainly seen hopping along the rows of plants, and many berries were found with holes picked in them. Finally one of the birds was shot and examined but no trace of strawberries was found in its stomach; instead of strawberries were found many flies and insects. Later another bird was shot and examined with the same results. Consequently during eight years of strawberry growing, also other small fruit, not another bird has been allowed to be killed or molested. They are our sweetest friends and deserve the best of all we grow.—William Armstrong.

Fire Destroying Poultry Houses.—C. L. Allen, of Salem, N. Y., most all of his buildings by fire recently. Mr. Allen is a breeder of poultry. He has lost by this fire his orders for birds and eggs, and asks that those who ordered of him will send duplicate orders, otherwise he may not be able to fill the orders.

"Men fear death as children fear to go in the dark."

## FREE TO ALL HOUSEKEEPERS

### THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER.

A Wonderfully Simple Invention That Cuts in Half Time, Labor and Expense of Washing Clothes.

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In order to prove to the most skeptical that the "1900" Ball-Bearing Family Washer is unquestionably the greatest Home Labor Saving Machine ever invented, we will send you one absolutely free without deposit or advance payment of any kind, freight paid, on 30 DAYS' TRIAL. If you like it you can pay for it either in cash or on the installment plan at the end of the 30 days' trial. If you don't like it, all you have to do is to ship it back to us at our expense. You run no risk, no expense, no obligations whatever.

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No more stooping, rubbing, boiling of clothes. Hot water and soap all that is needed. It will wash large quantities of clothes (no matter how soiled) perfectly clean in six minutes. Impossible to injure the most delicate fabrics. Saving in wear and tear of clothes, to say nothing of the saving in soap and materials, pays for machine in a short time. Don't be prejudiced. This is entirely different from and far superior to any other washing machine ever made.

The "1900" Washer is not a cheaply made machine. It is constructed of the very best materials; it is handsome, compact, and strong, and will last a lifetime. We receive constantly hundreds of flattering letters from people who have used the "1900" Washer. They are all unsolicited and must naturally be sincere. We shall be pleased to send to anyone writing for it our book of testimonials, which are guaranteed to be genuine and exact copies of originals on file at our office. Among the recent letters, we reproduce the following:

EAST PLYMOUTH, OHIO, Feb. 2, 1902.  
P. O. Ashtabula, Ohio.

We have been using the "1900" Washer since May 15, 1900. Have done over 1,200 washings and I think it is good for as many more. We do family work from Ashtabula. We have used 8 different washers, and the "1900" beats them all for good and fast work and durability.

GEO. N. BURNET.

HART, MICH., Aug. 25, 1902.  
Please find enclosed money order to pay for my washer in full. We are well pleased with the washer. It is the best great many people have looked at. My mother, 83 years old, and I, who am a cripple in a wheeled chair, have done our washing in it for the last three weeks.

MRS. ALICE ROUSE.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 14, 1902.  
I have given your washer a fair trial. It is the best washer I ever saw. It has washed our heavy blankets with ease. I washed them last spring and rubbed more than an hour and yet they had to go through again, but the "1900" Washer cleaned them thoroughly clean. We do our washing very quick and have no tired and worn out feeling as of old. I wish every lady had a washer.

MRS. J. L. BANNER, 1203 Troost Ave.

It costs nothing to try the "1900" Washer. It is sent to any one absolutely FREE on 30 days' trial. We pay freight both ways. No money required in advance. Write at once for catalogue and full particulars to

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DON'T BUY A BICYCLE until you get our Free Bicycle Catalogue. Write for the catalogue today. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. CHICAGO, ILL.





What change has made the pastures sweet  
And reached the daisies at my feet,  
And cloud that wears a golden hem?  
This lovely world, the hills, the sward—  
They all look fresh, as if our Lord  
But yesterday had finished them.  
—Jean Ingelow.

'Tis education forms the common mind;  
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.  
—Pope.

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the  
trees,  
Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze.  
—Cowper.

The bud is on the bough again,  
The leaf is on the tree.  
—Charles Jeffreys.

Spring is strong and virtuous,  
Brood-sowing, cheerful, plenteous,  
Quickening underneath the mould  
Grains beyond the price of gold.  
—Emerson.

Mighty nature bounds as from her birth,  
The sun is in the heavens, and life on earth;  
Flowers in the valley, splendor in the beam,  
Health on the gale, and freshness in the  
stream.  
—Byron.

Pleasure is a necessary reciprocal; no one  
feels,  
Who does not at the same time give it.  
To be pleased, one must please.  
—Chesterfield.

"The groves were Gods first temples."

'Tis always morning somewhere, and above  
The awakening continents, from shore to  
shore,  
Somewhere the birds are singing evermore.

Think of your woods and orchards without  
birds!  
Of empty nests that cling to boughs and  
beams  
As in an idiot's brain remembered words  
Hang empty 'mid the cobwebs of his  
dreams!  
Will bleat of flocks or bellowing of herds  
Make up for the lost music, when your  
teams  
Drag home the stinky harvest, and no more  
The feathered gleaners follow to your  
door?

Life amidst the haunts of nature is the  
place where life is real;  
Breezes, birds and brooks and bushes form  
a setting that's ideal.  
Morning, rosy with its promise; evening,  
with its hours of quiet;  
Field, where glints the glorious sunshine,  
and the sylvan temple by it;  
Summer joys and winter pleasures, au-  
tumn's blessings rich and rare,  
And the springtime, whose unfolding stamps  
her beauty everywhere—  
All proclaim that life is larger where the  
feasts of nature are  
Where it seems that God is nearer, and the  
world of vice afar.  
—Rural World.

A Race With a Prairie Fire: "Late  
in the autumn of the early '70's," says  
Colonel Frank A. Root, "I encountered a  
prairie fire in the Republican valley. I  
was in a buggy with a friend going down  
the river along its east bank. It was  
late in the afternoon and the weather  
was warm, it being Indian summer. We  
were moving along leisurely when sud-  
denly there was a change of the wind.  
From the south it had shifted in almost  
a twinkling to the northwest and began  
to blow furiously. Along the road was  
a rank growth of tall, dry grass, while  
the sunflowers were so tall they reached  
above the team and buggy. Presently  
we were startled by smoke and could  
hear the crackling of sunflower stalks.  
Pausing for a moment we discovered a  
ferce prairie fire pushing toward us.

"The smoke increased in volume and  
the heat soon became intense. The ve-  
locity of the wind steadily increased and  
the fierce flames rose high in the air and  
leaped considerable distance. We were  
almost surrounded by fire at times and  
realized it was now a race for life. Our  
team was a span of Mexican mustangs  
noted for endurance and the animals  
were pushed to their utmost speed. In  
some places the road was sort of zigzag  
and the team fairly flew. The smoke  
was suffocating and the heat seemed un-  
bearable. At one time we thought we  
were victims and that our only hope was  
in fleeing to the bank of the river and  
jumping into the water. Taking a sec-  
ond thought we decided to remain in the  
buggy trusting to the fleetness of our  
nags in getting us to a place of safety.  
After a race of six miles we came in  
sight of a settlement and here the fire  
finished its race with us."—Denver  
Field and Farm.

The ruthless iconoclasts seem never to  
grow weary of wrecking our most de-  
lightful traditions. A prominent natu-  
ralist now comes forward to let daylight  
through the popular belief that moles  
are blind, and avers that the little ani-  
mals have eyes hidden away back in  
their fur. As the "prominent natural-  
ist" in this case is not Ernest Thompson-  
Seton there seems to be no reason why  
we should doubt his word.

Plants, like all other living things,  
have learned to adapt themselves to  
their situations, and to take precautions  
accordingly. Water to plants is more  
valuable than gold is to human beings,  
and where the supply is scanty they  
have learned to hoard it as carefully as  
a miser does his treasure. Plants can-  
not refuse to give up water altogether,  
for otherwise they could not grow. All  
their food is taken up by their roots, dis-  
solved in water. This sap rises through  
their veins and feeds them. They make  
use of the mineral matter and then let  
the water which contained it escape  
through their lungs—that is, their  
leaves. But their methods of holding  
on to sufficient water to keep them  
green and flourishing are many and in-  
genious. Go out and pick a leaf from  
any plant or shrub—a hawthorn leaf, for  
instance. You will notice that its up-  
per side is much smoother than the un-  
der.

The upper side looks dull in comparison.  
This is because the upper side is exposed  
to the direct rays of the sun. The glaze  
prevents the hot rays sucking all the wa-  
ter out of the surface of the leaf. Some  
plants, indeed, refuse entirely to part  
with water through the upper side of  
the sheaf. Laurustinus and lilac leaves  
have no pores at all on the shiny upper  
surface of the leaves. Pine trees in-  
habit dry, sandy soils. These refuse to  
grow wide leaves, but confine themselves  
to producing thick, fleshy needles, which  
have very few openings through which  
water can escape. Cabbages need an  
enormous quantity of water, but unless  
the supply was absolutely unlimited  
their big leaves would give up too much  
to the air.

To find the hell of poverty we must  
visit the city. You will never find it in  
the country. The farm-poor are aris-  
tocrats compared with the poor of the  
city slums. It is rare, indeed, that a  
farm family suffers for want of food or  
shelter; so rare that many of us who  
have always lived on the farm never  
have recollection of a single case in our  
neighborhood. Even with my acquaint-  
ance in the little country towns about me  
I cannot say as much of the city. On  
the farm misfortune may overtake a  
man and leave him stranded—we have  
all seen such cases—but he does not stay  
down. In a few seasons we see him on  
his feet with plenty to eat and wear. A  
man once down in the city and the mis-  
ery, the temptation and the very air  
about him add to his burdens of de-  
spondency and stifle all ambition or hope  
in him, and he sinks, dragging down  
with him his dependent ones.

John Ruskin, in counting up the  
blessings of his childhood, reckoned  
these three for first good: Peace. He  
had been taught the meaning of peace  
in thought, act and word; had never  
heard father's or mother's voice once  
raised in any dispute, nor seen an angry  
glance in the eyes of either, nor had ever  
seen a moment's trouble or disorder in  
any household matter. Next to this he  
estimated Obedience; he obeyed a word  
or lifted finger of father or mother as a  
ship her helm, without an idea of resist-  
ance. And, lastly, Faith; nothing was  
ever promised him that was not given;  
nothing ever threatened him that was  
not inflicted, and nothing ever told him  
that was not true.

A unique lecture on mad dogs was de-  
livered by Dr. James McDonough, a vet-  
erinary surgeon of Montclair, N. J., to  
several hundred school children recently.  
The lecture was delivered in the doctor's  
barn, and a living illustration was used  
in the shape of an Irish setter that was  
suffering violently with the disease, it  
having been bitten by another dog suf-  
fering from rabies. The different forms  
of madness the disease takes were ex-  
plained carefully to the children, and  
they were given instructions as to what  
to do in the event of encountering a  
mad dog.

"There is one impression which I wish  
to disabuse your minds of, if you have  
such an impression," said the doctor,  
'and that is that a mad dog froths at the  
mouth. This is all wrong. Dogs do not  
froth at the mouth when mad. Neither  
does a mad dog pursue people. He runs  
straight ahead, snapping and biting  
things or people that are in his way, but  
he does not go out of his way to do it.'

Ups and Downs of Bird Life.—Watch  
a flock of birds about the fountain in

Madison Square and be reminded of a  
lot of boys in swimming, such gay tos-  
sings of water over each other, such  
chattering and saucy pranks and gleef-  
ful enjoyment of life are there among  
them. But you come a yard closer, and  
what a scattering ensues! Each one is  
on the alert for a foe every moment—  
they must be ready at any instant to fly,  
shrinking, for their lives.

One would think they would die of ner-  
vous prostration, with their nerves so  
continually on the jump, like live wires  
on which life depends. And, eternal vig-  
ilance being the price of safety, the elec-  
tric current is liable to be cut off at any  
time.

And think of the tragedies that occur  
nightly during the migrating season! Fif-  
teen hundred birds, killed in one night,  
were found at the foot of Liberty light  
one morning! And Fire Island light was  
the death of 230 birds of one species—  
black poll warblers—in one night. What  
a lot of music was silenced there! The  
Washington monument, even though not  
lighted, is the tragic end of thousands of  
birds annually.

Taking into consideration the known  
fact that only a very small percentage—  
of the smaller birds, especially—ever  
reach old or even middle age, the rest  
meeting a violent death at the hands, or  
claws, rather, of preying animals or  
larger birds or remorseless bird wearing  
humans—one might just as well, on the  
whole, be a dweller in Manhattan—in-  
stead of above it—and cope with the us-  
ual trials of coal soot, trusts and ser-  
enading cats, as to gaze enviously sky-  
ward and sing "Would I were a bird!"—  
New York "Herald."

### THREE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

What do the robins whisper about  
From their homes in the elms and  
birches?

I've tried to study the riddle out;  
But still in my mind is many a doubt,  
In spite of deep researches.

While over the world is silence deep,  
In the twilight of early dawning,  
They begin to chirp and twitter and peep.  
As if they were talking in their sleep,  
At three o'clock in the morning..

Perhaps the little ones stir and complain  
That it's time to be up and doing;  
And the mother-bird sings a drowsy strain,  
To coax them back to their dreams again,  
Though distant cocks are crowing.

It may be they speak of an autumn day  
When, with many a feathered roamer,  
Under the clouds so cold and gray,  
Over the hills they take their way  
In search of the vanished summer.

It may be they gossip from nest to nest,  
Hidden and leaf-enfolded;  
For do we not often hear it confessed  
When a long-kept secret at last is guessed,  
That "a little bird has told it?"

Perhaps; but the question is wrapped in  
doubt.  
They give me no hint or warning.  
Listen, and tell me if you find out  
What do the robins talk about  
At three o'clock in the morning?  
—R. S. Pelfrey in "Every Other Sunday."

## TILE DRAINED LAND

is the earliest, easiest worked and most  
productive land. By using tile you get rid of the  
surplus water and admit the air to the soil.  
both necessary to best results in agriculture. **ACRICULTURAL  
DRAIN TILE** meets every requirement. Make also Sewer Pipe, Red  
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The essence of many volumes put into a nutshell by Prof. J. A. Nichols, A. M., and H. H.  
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and durability. 1001 practical facts and figures for every day life specially arranged and system-  
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The Hours of Business.	
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Orders, How to write.	
Due Bills, How to write.	
Checks, How to write, present and endorse.	
Drafts, Hints and helps on writing different forms.	
Bill of Exchange.	
Banks, How to do business with.	
Papers, How to transfer.	
Debt, How to demand payment.	
Change, How to make quickly.	
Wealth, How to obtain.	
Money, How to send by mail.	
Difficulties, How to settle by arbitration.	
Arbitration.	
Agents, How to do business with.	
Power of Attorney.	
Debts, How to collect.	
Points of Law and Legal Forms.	
Affidavits, Agreements, Contracts, How to write, etc.	
Sale of Property, Law governing.	
Bill of Sale, Landlord and Tenant, Leases.	
Deeds, How to write, Deeds, Mortgages.	
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Comprising 6 departments.	
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Comprising 28 departments.	

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one who secures one new subscriber for Green's Fruit Grower, and sends it to us  
with their own renewal with \$1 for all, but 8c. extra must be sent for postage on the book.  
**GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

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A CURE GIVEN BY

One Who Had It.



Nine years ago I was at-  
tacked by muscular inflam-  
matory rheumatism. I suf-  
fered as those who have it  
know, for over three years,  
and tried almost everything.  
Finally I found a remedy that  
cured me completely and it has  
not returned. I have given it to a  
number who were terribly afflicted, and it effected  
a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this  
precious remedy a trial, I will send it on receipt of  
10 cents in stamps to pay mailing. Address  
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Dr. Coffee wants **Free Book**  
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80-page book on "eye diseases" free to all  
persons afflicted with cataracts, scums,  
granulated lids, sore eyes, blindness or  
any eye disease. Dr. Coffee is curing  
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Iowa, of blindness. Mrs. T. J. Blackburn,  
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cure in every case, old or young. Sample treatment free  
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about a country that produces paying crops in  
Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring, where land  
is cheap, climate the healthiest, write to

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Thanksgiving Prune is the most re-  
markable of all prunes or plums.  
Keeps for months like an apple.

In condition for a dessert at dinner  
as fresh fruit on Thanksgiving Day  
and later, ripening on the trees Octo-  
ber 1st.

Recognized as the most valuable  
new fruit of the age.

You have only to test it to be con-  
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prune, as well as the best for home  
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you may elect,

The acme of high quality, great pro-  
ductiveness, vigorous growth, and  
large size.



**THE OHIO CARRIAGE MFG. COMPANY,**  
Incorporated under the Laws of Ohio.



## CORRESPONDENCE CONTINUED.

acre. As to rhubarb, I never saw anything to equal it. I certainly would fear to get a blow with one of the stalks. Nearly all vegetables do well. The climate is exceedingly healthful. But a new-comer must arm himself to fight mosquitoes, black-flies, sand-flies, bed bugs and kindred vermin, as they are exceedingly troublesome, but as the country is being cleared they become less troublesome.

Did you ever try the Jack Pine as an ornamental tree. While taking a walk with my wife we came to some honey-suckle that we never saw described by any nursery-man, and that I consider superior to any I ever saw. The only lack is, it has no fragrance. It varies in color from lemon yellow to a deep orange and has very large trusses; perfectly hardy. This is a great country for roses, lilies and mountain ash; they seem to grow everywhere; and as to spruce trees, we never need to order them of a nursery; any amount of them grow wild. This is becoming a great mining country. Any amount of work winter and summer to any willing workers, male or female and splendid wages. Any man 18 years of age get a free farm 160 acres free. No healthy man need die in the poor house. I am no land agent nor have I any land to sell, but I only regret that I didn't come up here twenty years ago.—James M. Munro, Ont., Can.

## LETTER FROM OZARK COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower,—I am located on the southern slope of the Ozark Mountains. The climate is mild and the storms of the winter pass by us. This country is yet undeveloped. It is known as the Big Red Apple country. Apples grow to perfection here. We have apples so large that thirty will fill a half bushel basket. Nearly all kinds of fruit do well here. We have good pure water. I have been here five years and I am delighted with the prospect. Have a family of ten. I have not had a doctor in the house since I have been here. At this date April 18th the hills are dotted with lovely flowers and we hear the wild turkeys gobble every morning. There are a few deer in the mountains. The streams are stocked with beautiful speckled trout, bass and other game fish. The apple crop is promising this year, but peaches and cherries are a failure on account of freeze in February. Lands are worth from \$2.00 to \$10.00. A rain storm on the stone steps of a per acre.—J. W. Wright.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: As I have 80 acres in bearing orchard I desire to put in a cider mill for the purpose of utilizing cull apples by working into vinegar, and would ask through your paper a form, or method of making vinegar. I have three cement cisterns side by side that hold 500 barrels. I want to run the cider into these cisterns, let it ferment and make vinegar, then pump out and barrel for sale. Will vinegar make in the cisterns? Also please state the best way to clear the liquid? Would it be well to allow it to run through sand? Can I get good returns from soaking the pumice and repressing, will the second pressing make good vinegar? Also can you mention some responsible firms that deal in pure cider vinegar? I am satisfied that the manufacture of cider vinegar is the only way to utilize the cull and waste apples. I enjoy Green's Fruit Grower very much.—Clifford G. Palmer, Jasper, Mo.

Reply: I have not much experience in making vinegar. I have run cider from one barrel to another slowly through long troughs which, in warm weather, hastens the making of the vinegar, but I do not think it was profitable. There is no trouble in making vinegar slowly by keeping the barrels of cider in a warm place. If the barrels are moved out into the yard where they can get the sunshine in summer vinegar will make readily. The barrels should be kept full or the sun will hurt them. Cider is changed into vinegar in the course of a few days or weeks in large vinegar factories by allowing it to drip through shavings from the top of the high buildings to a lower basement perhaps 50 to 75 feet, where the cider comes in contact with the air. I do not think it is profitable to make cider vinegar in a small way for the general market; it may be profitable to make vinegar in this way if you have a local demand for it in your own neighborhood at a paying price. If any of our readers can answer other questions I will be glad to hear from them briefly. Cider stored in cement cisterns in cool cellars would change to vinegar very slowly, and possibly would never make vinegar. That manner of storing might be an expensive failure.—Editor G. F. G.

## STUDYING FRENCH OR GERMAN AT HOME.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower:—There are many young men, and young women, too, who have to work hard on the farm or in the shop or factory, and yet perhaps they would like to improve their education. They may have studied English grammar and become well grounded in geography, arithmetic, etc., at the country school, but perhaps they have a use for French or German. Now it is quite easy to make fine progress in a language by studying only one hour a day. I once knew a man who had an educated German for a friend. The German gave him instruction in pronunciation, and occasionally had a page or two in German read from the text book. In a short time, say a month or two, the scholar was able to study without a teacher, for fine text books are now made for French or German, and as they contain grammar, reading exercises and full explanations, it is very little trouble for a diligent scholar to learn. Where there's a will there's a way.—H. M. Coburn, Maine.

## YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Prof. Van Deman says in the last Fruit Grower, in answer to questions, that the Yellow Transparent apple "bears enormously." I am surprised to learn that of it in New York and Pennsylvania. Here it does nothing of the kind. When it was first introduced, twenty years ago or more perhaps, I received from the Agricultural Department two trees of this variety, together with half a dozen other kinds imported from Russia. The other kinds proving worthless were cut down, but these commencing to bear a few very good apples were suffered to stand. One of them died recently, but the other seems tolerably healthy. Both of them, however, have not borne half a bushel altogether during all these years, and have not produced a single specimen for years. I will try the experiment of putting a wire round one of the limbs.

But this variety is not alone in its barren habits here. I have a tree of the Northern Spy, 15 or 20 years old, a large, fine, healthy tree. It has never borne a peck altogether; and not a single specimen has ever hung on the tree till it was fully matured. Ben Davis does better. Winesap bears early, but is short lived. Perhaps Jonathan succeeds as well here as any we have tried. But it is not an apple country. Pears do well. The only drawback is the blight. The Kiefer does not blight, and the Dutchess not badly, especially if it is not cultivated.—J. B. Saxe, Kansas.

Water Powers.—In the March issue some one wrote regarding the value of the unused water powers of our country. This was timely. How many of us have them right at home upon our farms running to waste year after year unused. So much energy lost. Why not harness them and by means of electricity run our farm machinery, light our houses and the houses of our neighbors. Farmers can as well enjoy these luxuries as city people. A small electric plant is not expensive, although large generators seem to cost pretty well. It is surprising the number of lamps that can be run by a small generator with storage batteries. Oil seems to be continually advancing in price and its use is not altogether congenial. There are many other uses to which electricity can be put; perhaps many which we do not know of now. All those who are so situated will do well to look into this.—Wesley N. Peck.

Wiggs—He's rather dense, isn't he?

Waggs—Yes; he wouldn't recognize the point of a joke if he sat down on it.

## The Way to Pack Fruit.

An extensive cherry grower has a new way of crating cherries. Twenty-four quart berry crates are used, the ends and partition piece being sawed in two, before nailing up. This makes two crates, each being half the depth of the regular size. The cover boards are used for the top of the upper half. This makes shallow crates holding a scant half-bushel each.

The fruit is not piled in deep, and therefore, does not mash. A relatively large area of the fruit is exposed to view to tempt customers.

The method of facing is unique. A large pane of glass is laid on a table, and on this is set one of the shallow crates with neither top nor bottom. A layer of cherries is then carefully laid over the glass in the bottom of the crate with the stems up. The rest of the cherries are then poured in and the bottom is nailed in place.

While holding the glass in place the crate is turned over, and then the glass is removed. This makes the crate just level full, and the top layer is evenly placed with no stems showing. Sprays of asparagus are thrust in around the edges of the crates.

This delicate fringe of green makes a beautiful contrast to the deep red color of the cherries. Most fruit growers would not be willing to take so much pains in preparing for market, as the extra cost is about 5 cents a crate.—New York Farmer.

A Famous Catalpa—A London letter says that the old catalpa tree which is a feature of Gray's Inn Gardens, in the heart of London, and which was taken from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh and was to have been planted in the present position by Queen Elizabeth, is dying. Queen Elizabeth was prevented by illness from planting the tree herself, and she deputed Sir Francis Bacon, afterward Lord Verulam, to take her place. As Raleigh named Virginia after his sovereign in 1585, the tree which he transplanted is well over three centuries old.

A Children's Garden—Give the children an opportunity to make a garden, says "Country Life in America." Let them grow what they will. Let them experiment. It matters less that they produce good plants than that they try for themselves. A place should be reserved. Let it be well out of sight, for the results may not be ornamental. However, take care that the conditions are good for the growing of plants.

"Say, dere, you Rastus, you done been fightin' again."

"No, I han't been fightin' mammy."

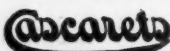
"Yes, you has, too. Can't I done see de white eye dey gave you?"—New York "Sun."



THIS LITTLE BOOK, under paper cover, gives the experience of the editor of Green's Fruit Grower in beginning and succeeding at fruit culture on a fertile but run down farm, after having spent fifteen years behind a bank counter in a large city. Those who are about to begin fruit growing will get many suggestive hints and words of encouragement by reading this book, containing sixty-four pages, well illustrated. We will mail this book, postpaid, for twenty-five cents, or will send it as a premium to all who send fifty cents for Green's Fruit Grower one year, and claim this premium when subscribing.

## SUNSTROKE INSURANCE

When the summer's heat gets about 90 degrees, you are liable to be sunstruck any time you are out in the sun, unless you take the proper precautions. Several years ago, the writer of this, who has spent much of his life in the tropics, thought he was safe from sunstroke. One day he collapsed, remained unconscious for five hours, and at times his life was despaired of. As a matter of fact, any person whose stomach and bowels are in bad shape in the summer time, is liable to be sunstruck in temperature that would be harmless under normal conditions. That's all there is to it. Stomach and bowels full of festering, fermenting refuse that forms acids and gases, raise the heat of the body and blood many degrees. Scientists have found that natives of the South Sea Islands, living on laxative fruit, bananas, coconuts, bread-fruit, have a temperature 20 degrees lower than that of white men who are careless about their food or their bowels. It has been found in years of experience, that a CASCARET Candy Cathartic taken at bed-time every night will keep the body clean and cool inside all day, and forms a safe and thoroughly reliable form of sunstroke insurance.



Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. 549

## RHEUMATISM

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Keep your Money until satisfied with Benefit you receive, then send One Dollar.

Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful Michigan external remedy which has been so successful in curing all kinds of acute and chronic rheumatism, are now being sent all over the world on approval—without one cent in advance. If the sufferer is satisfied with the benefit received, he is expected to send one dollar for them, otherwise no money is asked or accepted.



The Drafts are worn without the least inconvenience, the stocking being protected by the impervious backing. They cure rheumatism in any part, bringing immediate rest and comfort to pain-racked bodies. No other rheumatic cure has ever been successfully sent on approval, but we find the people willing and glad to pay for Magic Foot Drafts, because they do bring relief even after everything else has failed. We have hundreds of letters full of thankfulness from persons who tried Magic Foot Drafts—at first unwillingly—but at the urgent entreaty of cured friends. Take a chance on the testimony of the thousands made well and write for a pair today to the MAGIC FOOT DRAFT COMPANY, 679 Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. When satisfied with benefit received, send One Dollar, but until then send NO money. Write to-day—Now.

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Restores Gray, Streaked, or Bleached Hair, or Beard Instantaneously. Gives any shade from Light Brown to Black. Does not wash or rub off. Contains no poisons, and is not sticky nor greasy. To convince you we will send you a Trial size for 20c postpaid, large size (eight times as much) 60 cents. PACIFIC TRADING CO., Nichols Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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O for a gladsome summer time  
When eggs drop down below a dime,  
And coal and gas both cut no ice,  
And heat's so cheap it has no price,  
When beef and milk and butter sweet  
And wieners and pickled feet,  
And beets and cabbage, beans and peas,  
All can be reached by man with ease.  
When none can press the people low  
Beneath a load of pain and woe,  
Except the Ice Trust, cold and stern  
Which for the people's cash doth yearn.  
Oh for the gladsome summer time  
That most delicious happy clime,  
When hated trusts no more control  
The mortal's stomach, stove and soul.  
—Youngstown Telegram.

"Washington," said J. Sloat Fassett, "left this country when it was made up of thirteen states. If he could come back to it to-day, he would find it composed of forty-five. He left it when it was the least among the civilized nations of the world; he would find it to-day the foremost. He left it when it was the poorest; he would find it the richest. He left it when it would take longer to go from Washington to Rochester than it would take to-day to go from New York to San Francisco and back again. He left it before electricity had been discovered, when the voice would travel no farther than the distance the speaker could send it by his unaided efforts; he would find, if he returned to-day, that he might transmit it a thousand miles from where he was speaking."

"One cannot be happy till one has learned how, and for that one must suffer."—Zangwill's "One's Womenkind."

#### Farm Wagon Only \$21.95.

In order to introduce their Low Metal Wheels with Wide Tires, the Empire Manufacturing Company, Quincy, Ill., have placed upon the market a Farmer's Handy Wagon, that is only 25 inches high, fitted with 24 and 30-inch wheels with 4-inch tire, and sold for only \$21.95.



This wagon is made of the best material throughout, and really costs but a trifle more than a set of new wheels and fully guaranteed for one year. Catalogue giving a full description will be mailed upon application by the Empire Manufacturing Co., Quincy, Ill., who also will furnish metal wheels at low prices made any size and width of tire to fit any axle.

#### The "Cream" of them all

We can Prove that the Plymouth Cream Separator has more points of excellence than any other. Here are a few: Milk not mixed with water. Removable inner can. Inner can has center tube which is also water receptacle. Water distributed EQUALLY around and under inner can; also through center tube, giving greatest possible cooling surface. No water required 5 months in the year. New and original faucet; impossible to leak or sour. You'll be sorry if you buy any other before investigating this. We prepay exp. charges. Send for Catalog. Plymouth Cream Separator Company, Plymouth, Ohio.

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With Top Shaft and everything complete for \$38.70  
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A sure protection for cows from the torture of flies in pasture and milking. Harmless to man and beast. Cows give 25 per cent. more milk. Guaranteed to pay for itself daily. Prevents all kinds of diseases. Kills lice, insects, etc. A thorough disinfectant. Calves and young stock will thrive. Applied with our special sprayer. We will send to any address for \$1.00, sprayer and enough Fly Killer to protect 200 cows.  
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Cure These Blemishes Also Ringbone, hard or soft enlargements, Sweeney, Knee Sprung, Fistula and Poll Evil. Slight cost and certain cures. Two big booklets telling how to do it sent free. Write today.  
FLEMING BROS., Chicago, 260 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## REYNOLDS EXPERIENCE in HORTICULTURE.

### HORTICULTURAL WORK FOR JUNE.

The transplantation of fruit-bearing trees and plants is generally completed by the first of June, in this state; yet I have transplanted raspberries, grown on my own grounds, very successfully, in the early part of June. After we had dug over the grounds for plants, the starting of canes between the rows and hills, would disclose the presence of hidden roots and when the canes were ten or twelve inches, I have taken them up carefully, with some earth attached to their roots and transplanted them, in favorable weather without their wilting; and they have made nearly, or quite, as good growth, through the season, as those transplanted in April or May. I have also transplanted tomatoes about the first of June, with good results, when they had been moved two or three times in the hotbed, made a stocky growth and budded to blossom. Such have borne ripe fruit earlier than those planted in the open, two or three weeks earlier, when they were retarded by chilling weather.

But, as a general rule, fruit growers have finished transplanting before the first of June and their great, urgent business, in June, is to promote the rapid growth of trees and plants, not only of those transplanted this season, but also those that have been growing in orchards and small fruit plantations, for years. All experienced fruit growers, I think, have come to the settled conclusion that the growth of vegetation is best promoted by frequent stirring of the soil. In planting strawberries, for instance, we press the moist soil around the roots so firmly as to almost exclude the air from them and growth hardly commences until the soil around the plants is loosened up with a hoe, and the same is true of larger plants and trees. The soil will also become compacted around and above young trees and plants previously planted, by the rains of winter and spring and stirring it will open it to the admission of air and fertilizing gases and will also promote the ascension of water, stored in the soil and subsoil, by capillary attraction, to supply the necessities of the growing plants. The cultivation of crops has been greatly facilitated, of late years, by the invention of a variety of cultivators, some of them well adapted to the cultivation of small plants, so that you can run close to the plants without covering or uprooting them. I recall that in my earlier experience in horticulture, over fifty years ago, having no cultivator adapted to the purpose of the first cultivation of small plants, I constructed a rough A-shaped frame, bored holes through it and drove in harrow teeth, making an implement with which I could cultivate small plants without covering them. Now they have implements perfectly adapted to the cultivation of small plants, without throwing earth upon them, yet running so close to them as to leave little for the hoe to do. You cannot entirely dispense with the hoe, but you can greatly reduce the time required for its use, thus saving the wages of men, when wages are high and farm laborers scarce. On a fruit farm of any considerable size, the cultivator should hardly cease running during the month of June, or July, either, as for that. Its use is necessary to promote free growth, to counteract the effects of drouth and to subdue weeds. After a hard rainfall the surface of the soil often becomes so compacted as nearly exclude the air from the roots of plants and to cause rapid evaporation of the water in the soil into the air. To counteract this, the cultivator should be used as soon as the surface has dried, to break the capillary tubes, thus preventing the moisture from rising to the surface from below and escaping into the air.

Even with large fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums, summer cultivation of the trees while young, is almost universally recommended, by successful fruit growers, and I think that a majority of experienced orchardists practice cultivation after the trees have come into full bearing. In a dry season, cultivation enables the orchardist to control moisture.—P. C. Reynolds.

Christian Growth—The one who would grow adopts as his first method, prayer. We must not only believe in prayer, but must pray and not faint. "Pray without ceasing." Living a good, consistent Christian life not only helps toward the end desired, but also is an evidence of the inward growth of the knowledge of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ.—Rev. J. F. Blair, Baptist, Brooklyn, N. Y.



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### Gems of Thought.

Eternal life is not a thing that we are to get when we die. It is a thing that we are living now.—Drummond.

The true moment at which to call upon one's self to take any new step in virtue is at the fainting-point, when it would be so easy to drop all and give all up; when, if you do not, you make yourself a power.—J. F. W. Ware.

Seen from outside, many forms of human life seems coarse, repulsive and unbearable, which, seen from the inside, seem tolerable and pleasant.—Christian Register.

To-morrow! How often we say that when a resolution is taken or a purpose designed, and how mockingly Fate laughs back at us. To-morrow! as if time was in our poor mortal hands, or as if, to the cowardly, there ever is a to-morrow!

What a vast proportion of our lives is spent in anxious and useless forebodings concerning the future—either our own or those of our dear ones. Present joys, present blessings slip by and we miss half their flavor, and all for want of faith in Him who provides for the tiniest insect in the sunbeam.

Co-operation—Connecticut fruit growers think of arranging a system of co-operative marketing through their state society, says "American Cultivator." Work tending in that direction has already been carried on by the society and by the corresponding organizations in Massachusetts. Last year in Connecticut an advance census of the fruit crop was taken, also a list of growers and their shipping stations was prepared and sent to leading commercial fruit buyers. The success of the plan has led to a demand for further steps in the same general direction. Massachusetts fruit growers have made a co-operative study of markets and marketing, and at their meeting in Worcester last week considered more definite work in this line. With the growing pressure of competition and the closer association of fruit specialists the demand for co-operative crop management is likely to increase.

Dr. Frances Dickinson, president of the Social Economics club of Chicago, has found, or professes to have found, a solution for the divorce evil. It is an interesting solution, but one which we believe few persons can accept.

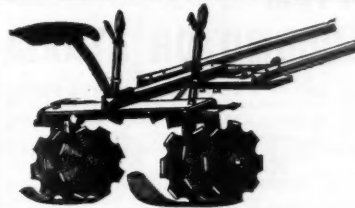
"When people marry," says this twentieth century sage, "they should have two contracts—one to satisfy the demands of the church, and the other a contract just among themselves. In it each should agree to release the other whenever called upon to do so."

What happened?—Once a careless man went to the cellar and stuck the candle in what he thought was a keg of black sand. He sat near it drinking wine until the candle burned low. Nearer and nearer it got to the black sand; nearer and nearer until the blaze reached the black sand, and as it was sand, nothing happened.

If a man who is injured in a railroad wreck fails to recover his heirs will try to.

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